

GOV. FOSS FULFILLS HIS THREAT TO VETO TROLLEY MERGER BILL

Chief Executive Tells Legislature in Message Vetoing Two Measures That Plan Is Objectionable at This Time

AN INQUIRY IS URGED

Says He Believes That Commission Should Be Appointed to Look Into Situation in Western District

Governor Foss today sent his veto of the western trolley merger to the House. This action followed his threat to veto the merger bill as well as the Grand Trunk bill unless his omnibus railroad bill was put through by the Legislature. The House was in session today only long enough to receive two special messages from the Governor, one vetoing the western trolley merger bill, and the other the establishment of a system of state-owned electric roads for a relief of the western section of the state, which lacks transportation facilities, and for the relief of which the trolley merger bill was intended.

To the end of providing adequate railway facilities in the western part of the state the Governor recommends that the state conduct, through a special commission an investigation of the whole problem of more adequate railroad facilities for the western section, particularly the hill towns of the state and to report to the General Court.

In his message vetoing the merger bill the Governor says of the New Haven road:

The policy of this corporation has been in recent years one of open defiance to the letter of our laws and the spirit of our institutions.

Relying on the fact that it had under the laws of a neighboring state a broad charter, clothing it with powers vastly greater than we have considered safe or proper for a railroad corporation, it has undertaken to do in this state acts which were prohibited by our laws; and, utterly regardless of public opinion and the objections of boards and public officers, it has been stayed only by an appeal to our court of last resort. It is to such hands that we are asked to place the control of our only remaining independent system of transportation. No act of mine shall ever aid this result until the managers of this great railroad system adopt a policy in their relations with the public and in their observance of the letter and spirit of our laws which is a distinct improvement over that which they now pursue.

I am confident that this act received the approval of the Legislature only because of the reasonable demands of a part of the public in the western section of the commonwealth for the increased transportation facilities which are promised. If these promises should be kept no better than some of the other promises which have been made to the public by this corporation, they would be the victims of bitter disappointment. I am in sympathy with the demands of the public for improved transportation facilities, but I believe the way to get them is to constitute some public body with authority to enforce its orders for such additions and extensions as are in the public interest. The construction of needed transportation facilities should not be made the basis for a trade with a railroad corporation by which it is given improper advantages over the public in other respects. In fact, it should not be made the basis of a trade at all. It is our right to demand proper additions and improvements, and it is time to put the seal of the disapproval of this commonwealth on the continuous proposals of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to do its duty by this commonwealth only in exchange for some desired piece of legislation.

COMMERCE CHAMBER MEN LEAVING FOR CAPE COD



Group of the Under Forty Division at South station just before departing on tour of inspection of the canal

CHAMBER MEMBERS SEE CAPE COD CANAL ENGINEERS' TRIUMPHS

Combining an outing with inspection of the Cape Cod canal, members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce left the South station in a special train today. The outing has been arranged by the Under Forty division of the chamber. The first stop was made at Buzzards Bay. After a short stay, devoted to inspection of what is considered the largest drawbridge in the world, the train proceeded at a slow speed to Sandwich station. At Buzzards Bay engineers at work on the canal joined the party. The engineering experts explained the various operations such as deep-sea dredging and the excavations for the new railroad branch at Collins Farm. As the railroad runs almost parallel with the canal it was easy to follow the great work which is nearing completion.

Good views were had of the Barnstable end of the canal and the breakwater. The old iron furnaces of Sandwich were also pointed out. From this end the train was backed to Sagamore and an inspection made of the Keith Car & Manufacturing Company's plant. Some of the most important cuttings on the canal are directly back of the Keith works. From that plant the party walked to the land operations at Hunters Brook.

Near Hunters Brook are still to be seen some of the excavators and machines used by contractors who in the old days found the task of cutting cross Cape Cod too difficult for them. Great interest was shown in these relics, as the members of the party compared them to the modern appliances. Work on the Cape Cod canal was started in January, 1910, when the first actual excavation was begun on the Scusset marshes, about half a mile from the shore of Cape Cod bay. Some of the interesting facts and figures about the canal are the following: It is seven miles across the cape; there will be five miles of dredging to sea depth; canal proper will be 125 feet wide at bottom; it will be 250 feet wide at surface; estimated cost, \$10,000,000; probable time required for construction, three years; distance to New York via canal, 279 miles; distance to New York "outside," 342 miles.

PLANS ASKED FOR SCHOOL ADDITION

Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville has advertised for architects to furnish plans for the \$125,000 addition to the Somerville high school. He says all plans must be in before next Saturday.

Mayor Burns also has advertised for bids for the construction of the proposed \$125,000 Carnegie library which is to be erected near the city hall of Somerville soon. The bids must be in by next Saturday, also.

TRANSPORTS READY TO TAKE U. S. TROOPS FOR SEIZURE OF CUBA

WASHINGTON—Four big army transports at Newport News today are ready to sail to Cuba at a moment's notice. Officers at the army posts were ordered to have the "expeditionary force" ready to entrain at once.

The order for the transports to sail for the troops to entrain was not given, and it was said at the state department that it would not be given until the marine forces now being distributed among the threatened plantations in eastern Cuba proved inefficient to afford the necessary protection, or until conditions on the island had assumed such a phase as to demand political intervention.

At present it is pointed out that President Gomez' hold has not so weakened as to warrant the United States in proceeding to meet its treaty obligations to intervene.

The issue of a proclamation by President Taft is now all that is necessary to meet the legal requirements preliminary to intervention.

Whether and when this last step shall be taken depends upon the ability of the Cuban government to deal with the insurrection. That government will be given a fair chance.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, said that the places of embarkation for the "expeditionary force," if it were despatched to Cuba, would be New York, Savannah, Ga., and Tampa, Fla.

HAVANA—It became known today that there was a brief encounter last night between white Cubans and negro rebels at Regla, across the harbor from Havana. Two negroes were wounded although upwards of 100 shots were fired by the Cubans from houseposts.

Several negroes today were arrested on charges of conspiracy, including former Chancellor De La Torre of the Cuban legation in Haiti, General Ducassi and Colonel Galves.

Circulars were distributed throughout Havana warning the negroes not to parade on the Prado in Central park tomorrow night.

PUPILS HAVE ENTERTAINMENT

Pupils of the North Bennett street industrial school are having an entertainment today at the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Williams of Warren street, Brookline.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEXT IN 'MONEY TRUST' INQUIRIES

NEW YORK—It was forecast today that evidence concerning the New York stock exchange will be sought when the Pujos congressional "money trust" investigation is resumed on Tuesday. The disclosures, it is said, promise to equal the story of how the clearing house association dominated the banking institutions of New York, deriving \$50,000,000 annual revenue and forced the Oriental and three other banks, said to be solvent, to the wall in 1907.

Samuel Untermyer, who is conducting the investigation for the committee, today said that the clearing house conditions unearthed have been obnoxious to the banks for many years.

"Those in touch with banking for years have known of these conditions and the practically unlimited power of the 'committee of five,' but the public never knew the facts before," Mr. Untermyer said. "Is it not a condition glaringly in need of legislative control that can force a bank like the Oriental, for instance, out of business? That bank was solvent, but the 'money trust' declared that it must go, and it went."

"There is a whole lot more to come. Facts more astonishing than anything we yet have brought out are in store for next week."

BRONZE FIGURES ARE COMPLETE

Bela L. Pratt's bronze figure of "Art," companion piece of "Science," unveiled several days ago before the public library, was finally uncovered Friday and now persons passing through Copley square can view the whole effect of the relation of the two statues to the entrance of the library.

The figures are of the same heroic size, and complement each other in pose and general idea. "Art" is seen more in profile than "Science," and represents a young woman in classical costume, seated in a Roman chair, with a painter's brush in the right hand, which rests on the edge of the chair. In the left hand a palette is lightly held. In each figure the draperies hood the face and flow gracefully over the shoulders.

It was originally the intention to place two lions on the pedestals now occupied by "Science" and "Art," according to designs by Augustus Saint-Gaudens accepted over a decade ago. The sculptor never finished the commission, however, and when he passed away Bela L. Pratt was asked to submit his ideas with the result now seen.

HARVARD STADIUM IS SCENE OF AMERICAN OLYMPIC TRYOUTS

HARVARD STADIUM, Soldiers Field—Before one of the largest crowds that ever attended an athletic meet in New England, the eastern tryouts for the Olympic team were held on the fast quarter mile track in the Harvard stadium this afternoon.

Just before the games started Referee Sullivan announced that the man securing first place in each event would be certain to be picked for the United States team to go to Stockholm.

Drawn by one of the greatest fields of competing athletes ever seen in the East and assured that the track was in its fastest condition with other conditions for running almost ideal, the spectators awaited the running off of every race with great enthusiasm, expecting that practically every Olympic event would have a new record marked up against it by the time the trials were finally finished.

R. C. Craig, the former Michigan athlete, was not only expected to show up (Continued on page three, column four)

CHANGE IN HOURS OF FOREIGN MAILS

Beginning Tuesday the steamers Mauritania, Lusitania and Campania of the Cunard line will sail from New York at 5 p. m. on Tuesdays, instead of at 1 a. m. on Wednesdays, as heretofore. Mails for Europe (except Ireland) will close at the foreign branch, Boston postoffice, at 9 p. m. on Mondays for the North German Lloyd steamers, sailing direct from New York at 10 a. m. Tuesdays, and all mails received in the foreign branch, Boston postoffice, up to 10:15 p. m. each Monday will be despatched to connect with the German boats.

The mail from Boston by the Cunard boats mentioned will consist of correspondence for Ireland, correspondence for Europe specially marked for these boats and all mail received between 10:15 p. m. Mondays and 2 a. m. Tuesdays.

According to present advices the Cunard line steamers other than those mentioned will sail from New York Wednesday forenoon as usual. Their mail closes here at Boston at 9 p. m. Tuesdays.

ARKANSAS DELEGATES FAVORING MR. TAFT WIN IN COMMITTEE

No Change in the Republican Situation as the Meeting at Chicago Reopens for Battle for Nomination

LOOK FOR COLONEL

Belief Grows That He Will Take Personal Charge of His Men—How the Contending Forces Lined Up

CHICAGO—When the members of the Republican national committee reassembled today to continue the work of compiling the temporary roll of the convention it was conceded that the outcome would be a strengthening of the Taft forces. The first matter considered was the district contests in Arkansas, beginning with the third district.

The committee seated the Taft delegates from the third Arkansas district. They are R. S. Granger and J. F. Mayes. The vote in arriving at the conclusion was unanimous on motion of Frank B. Kellogg, a Roosevelt man.

The delegates in the four Arkansas districts were then seated. There was the usual roll call, and the vote was unanimous.

The contest in the fifth Arkansas district was a duplication of those that preceded it, it being admitted that the Roosevelt men had bolted. In extenuation, W. S. Holt, heading the contestants, said that he and his colleagues had been prevented entering the convention hall by armed deputy sheriffs who denied them admittance.

To this the Taft men replied by saying that the "rump convention" was called by Sid B. Redding, clerk of the federal courts at Little Rock. Redding, they said, was a contestant before the national convention four years ago and appeared in person before the national committee. They further said the case was decided against him, and he did not appeal to the committee on credentials.

The committee seated the Taft men from the fifth district. They are N. B. Burrow and S. A. Jones. By a vote of 42 to 10, the latter representing the Roosevelt strength, a motion to seat both Taft and Roosevelt delegations from this district with half a vote each, was lost.

By seating the two Taft delegates from the seventh congressional district of Arkansas, H. G. Friedheim and T. S. Grayson, 32 votes was the total added to the Taft column since the opening session Thursday.

The decision in the foregoing case was said to show what the result in all contest cases will be where the Roosevelt committeemen believe that the colonel should have the delegates. It was said early today that the Roosevelt men felt convinced that it would be useless to make further contests until the colonel came to Chicago, which is generally believed will be next week early.

ROOSEVELT MEN ORGANIZE TO GET AFTER DELEGATES

CHICAGO—Fifteen representatives of fifteen states where the Roosevelt forces are strongest met behind closed doors at the Congress hotel today. They elected William Flinn former state Senator from Pennsylvania chairman and Frank Knox of Michigan secretary. They decided that they would immediately "round up" delegates to the convention.

Taft leaders, headed by Congressman McKinley, started a counter move. Mr. McKinley got Mr. Barnes of New York on the telephone. He told him that the forces under state senator Flinn had passed the word that they would get thirty-four of the New York delegates on a roll-call to upset the work of the national committee. Barnes was urged to come to Chicago as soon as possible to aid in getting other state delegations into line.

For other Chicago news see page 5

MARCHING STRIKERS REPULSED; NATIONAL UNION LEADER IS HERE

Band of 250 March From Building to Building but Fail Through Efforts of Police and Detectives

FINES ARE IMPOSED

Year's Imprisonment Given to One Man—Situation in Somerville Quiet—Travel in Cambridge Tube Normal

William D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, reached Boston from Detroit today to assist Fred Fay in directing the strike of Elevated car men. With him came J. C. Colgan, a member of the executive committee of the association. They immediately went into conference with local leaders at 724 Washington street. "We have come here to aid Mr. Fay and not to supersede him," said Mr. Mahon. He declined to comment further on the strike, but said that after he looked over the situation he would issue a statement.

The service today, though impaired, was improved. New men were put on by the company. The result was that cars on all lines of the road were manned. The management declined to issue a statement this afternoon concerning the operation of cars all night.

Only minor disturbances marked the Elevated carmen's strike today. The service was still impaired, but somewhat improved.

Strikers bent on rushing car barns and repair shops between Forest Hills and Dudley street were restrained by a show of force at each place. A crowd of about 250 strikers and sympathizers started from Forest Hills and marched to the Jamaica Plain car barn on South Center street. Behind the paraders, in an automobile, were seven plain clothesmen from headquarters. Police and non-union men stationed at the barn prevented serious disturbance.

From there the men went to the Roxbury car barn, thence to the Lenox street barn, at each of which places the marchers were restrained. The parade then marched up Washington street to Dudley and started on the run for the Bartlett street car barns and repair shops. The plain clothes men then took a hand, dispersing the crowd and arresting John Hines, a conductor.

Quiet prevailed in Cambridge and Somerville today, the only disturbance being on a car just beyond Harvard square, when Charles Bellows was arrested on a charge of obstructing a motorman. Service in these districts, though improved, continued impaired. Practically normal conditions, however, prevailed in the Cambridge subway.

More fines and sentences were imposed by the courts today on strikers charged with disturbances. Judge Palmer of the Cambridge district court sentenced Frank H. Conway to two months in jail for alleged obstruction of a car and two more for alleged assault. Thomas J. Collins was given a three-month sentence for alleged assault on a policeman. Both appealed.

About 600 union men paraded down Talbot avenue in Dorchester on the way to Franklin field and passed nearly 500 persons who had gathered to witness the Dorchester day celebrations. The marchers were orderly.

Of the men working in divisions No. one and three, the union men claim there are working only 45 out of 435 usually employed there. Some of the office help at Field's Corner quit this morning. It is said there are not so many cars from Fields Corner being used today as there were yesterday, although officials of the company contradict this statement.

The union men were forced from their branch headquarters at Blake hall, Field's Corner, by the trustee of the state, Caroline Brigham. Passenger traffic on the cars was light and on every car two policemen accompanied the conductor and motorman.

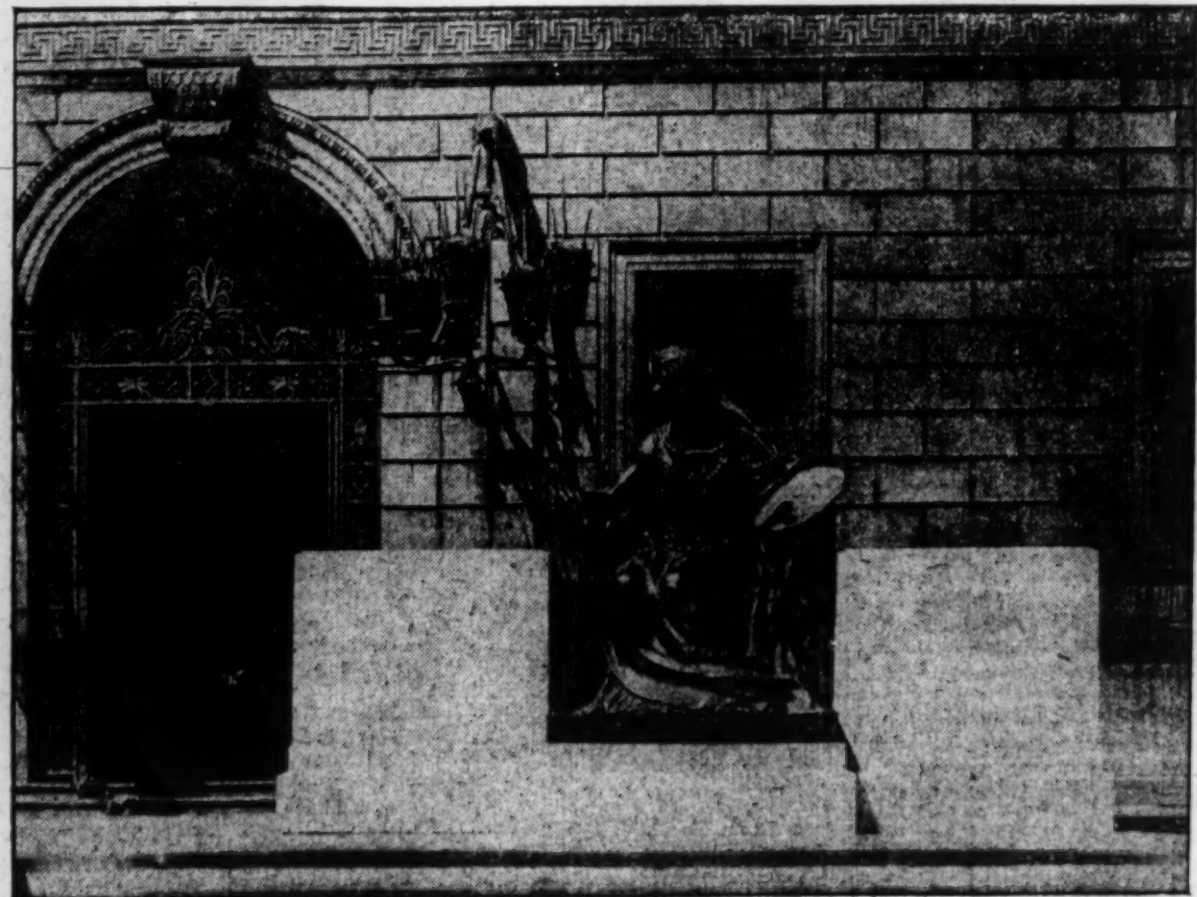
Douglas Coleman was sentenced by (Continued on page five, column four)

Graduates who want to do well to try an advertisement in the "Free Employment Advertising" columns of The Christian Science Monitor

SEE PAGE TWO

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....5c

BELA L. PRATT'S FIGURE "ART" ON VIEW



Bronze companion piece of "Science" before public library is displayed, revealing ideas of sculptor who took Augustus Saint-Gaudens' place

WHAT ELEVATED STRIKERS DEMAND

RECOGNITION of the union, increased pay and better working conditions are some of the demands of the strikers. The Elevated, opposing the union as headed by outsiders, says the pay of the men has been increased voluntarily and as much as is commensurate with the earnings of the road and that conditions have been bettered.

Total employees of "L".....	8000
Union men according to union estimate.....	5000
Union men according to "L" officials.....	1000
New men hired.....	700
Present wage scale is 23 cents an hour for first year's employment, increased to 26 cents an hour after 16 years of service.	
Surface conductors and motormen demand.....	28 to 32 cents an hour
Elevated conductors and motormen demand.....	30 to 35 cents an hour
Elevated guards demand.....	25 to 29 cents an hour
Elevated brakemen demand.....	23 to 27 cents an hour
Minimum wage demanded by conductors and motormen.....	\$1.75 per day
Minimum wage demanded by guards.....	\$1.63 per day
Minimum wage demanded by brakemen.....	\$1.60 per day

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

VICTORY

The old-fashioned prunes are now having their day. And their pride it must greatly increase. To know, in Chicago hotels, so they say, they are selling for 5 cents apiece.

All roads are leading toward the Chicago convention and with the "standing room only" sign out at some of the hotels.

WELL FIXED

In the historic firmament. A "fixed star," so we find, is one whose job is permanent. With a good, long contract signed.

As a matter of course every national political campaign has its striking and unusual features. This seems to be particularly true of the one just at hand, and yet in one respect it is quite like the many that have gone before, inasmuch as a good many prominent and influential Republicans are confident that their ticket is going to win, while a like number of prominent and influential Democrats are quite sure that their candidates are going to be successful.

The price of beef is getting so high that the bottom of the round costs as much as the top of the round used to.

TOO INFORMAL

This style of proposal is, 'tis plain, with flippancy quite too rife. "If you are at leisure, say, Wednesday next, Will you become my wife?"

There promises to be considerable difference of opinion expressed at the Republican convention to be held at Chicago, but just now it appears as if the selection of the temporary chairman is likely to prove the real Root of the matter.

It is reported that the political "spellers" are already rehearsing the speeches which they will use presently to make the "woken ring." And to this extent, at least, they are showing a disposition to practise what they preach.

A GUESS

Some men who, in politics, fancy "they know," Are insisting that "Woodrow" would lose his own row.

Every one understands that there are two types of men running for office. The one who promises his constituents that if he is elected the land will be flowing with milk and honey may well be called a "candy-date." The one who tells his hearers what he believes to be the absolute truth is the only true "candid" date.

IN THE KEY OF "A FLAT"
It's the family that may chance to own—
So the neighborhood declares—
The very loudest graphophone
That puts on lots of "airs."

If the Republicans shall nominate two tickets the Democrats may at least console themselves with the thought that they can elect but one of them.

Candidates for the chair Senator Crane is about to vacate continue to appear. There, there, gentlemen, please stand in line and don't crowd. Plenty of time.

ARMY MUSIC TO BE IMPROVED

WASHINGTON—The Herald says: The United States army has gone in for music. All along the army has had a little music here and there, with a band marching at the head of a column on the field or playing in the stand in

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Climax."
MAJESTIC—"The Typhoon."
PLYMOUTH—"The Quaker Girl."
HUBERT—"Hanky Panky."
THEATRE—"The Spring Maid."

NEW YORK
CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
GAIETY—"The Quaker Girl."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—Ben Greet Players.
CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"The Quaker Girl."
ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl."
OLYMPIC—"The Only Son."
OPERA HOUSE—Hobbes Bros.
STUDEBAKER—Eddie Jank.

ANOTHER PSAMPLE

Great men's lives used to remind us. We could make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time. But at him who's making footprints, Now the world, a-riding, laughs, Since upon the sands, in motors, Great men write their "auto" graphs.

No matter who is nominated at the Chicago convention, his victory is sure to be tinged with the deep regrets that must necessarily follow a serious battle whether of words or of bullets. It is probable that the Republican party will have never before felt so deeply the truth of the words of Wellington's famous despatch: "Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won."

If as it has been reported Mr. Bryan's income is only \$15,000 a year, right there is a \$35,000 a year reason why he would like to be President.

HE'S ALL RIGHT

We're sure to think that person wise, No matter what his station. Who always gives to us advice To fit our inclination.

Fortunate peoples are the ones who, during the forthcoming excursion season, will be able to come to Boston at about half-rate and have a first-rate time.

The forthcoming Chicago convention promises to be the most unconventional that has been held for some years.

FULL OF FIRE

She told him that her heart was flint, Which seemed to him distressing, For though 'twas but a kindly hint, He was not good at guessing. But soon she helped him fathom it. By bashfully remarking: "That kind to one who makes a 'hit' Is best, they say, for 'sparking'."

A camera is a very good thing to take on an outing because it enables its owner to "take things easy."

It remains for some "anti" journal to start the report that plans are already being laid for purchasing women's votes with trading stamps out in the suffrage states.

QUESTIONABLE ETIQUETTE

They will make a call, the world has learned— Will these bill-collecting men— And though it has not been returned, They will, shortly, call again.

Since it has been definitely determined that the number of stars visible on a clear night is only a little over 3000, there is no further excuse for young couples staying out after the curfew has rung, for the purpose of trying to count them.

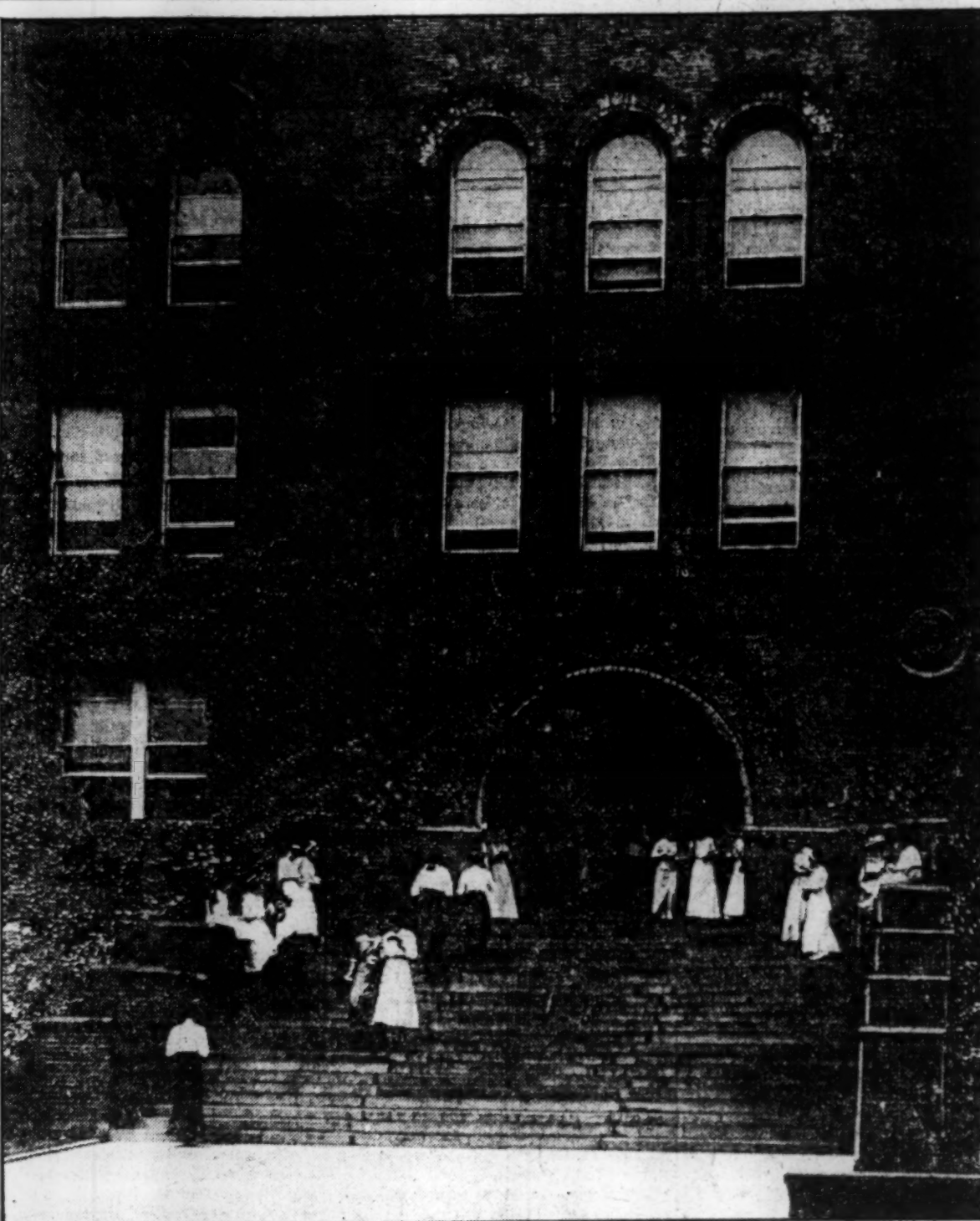
HIGH-CLASS

The poet using stilted forms Of speech, it will be found, Is one whose poetic feet Can never touch the ground.

Recent achievements in baseball serve as reminders that it takes a pitcher with plenty of curves to make it "three straight."

Wanted, in Chicago, in June: 540 delegates who will stay put.

DOORWAY OF BROOKLINE SCHOOL



Entrance to town's institution of advanced instruction is distinctive because of ivy-covered Romanesque arch of brown sandstone

IMPROVEMENT IN ENGLISH STANDARD OF TECHNIQUE

Excellence in Writing, However, Not a Guaranty That One Shall Be of the "Notorieties of the Hour"

FICTION AUTHORS

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

TO A PUBLIC as well acquainted with an author's work as our readers are with Arnold Bennett's, it seems almost superfluous to call attention to one of them, but we shall do so, nevertheless. He has one book that is not as well known to the reader as his novels, that is called "How to Become an Author," and it contains much that is intensely interesting and much that is more than interesting. A man that has had the experience as a journalist, critic and novelist that Mr. Bennett has cannot say anything about the professional or technical side of any of these branches of the writing trade that will not have significance, though all may not agree with him, and the mastery that he shows in talking of some parts of the trade with which the general reader is not so well acquainted, should of itself make "How to Become an Author" one of the most interesting books on a subject that is enveloped in too much glamor on one hand and treated with too much coarse neglect on the other.

In speaking of certain aspects of writing fiction, Mr. Bennett says, "The English standard of technique in fiction has decidedly improved of late years, largely owing to the example of Stevenson. At the present time we have at least half a dozen writers whose work would pass muster anywhere in Europe. I do not propose to name them. I will only remark that they are not among the notorieties of the hour."

We shall ask the reader to ponder these words and remember the well-

known and successful man of letters from whom they come, and we shall modestly point out to him that once and again we have said a word for excellence in workmanship. Here it happens to do with things that men spin from their brains and write down in black and white characters, but the gist of Mr. Bennett's words applies to work of any sort. The writer that speaks to us is one whose works are much read and that does not have to give his opinion but is asked for it. He has established himself, at any rate, as one whose books publishers are glad to buy, about whom every one is glad to know and who has reached that point in independence marked by an admitted success in reaching a goal pursued for a long time. And what does he tell us? Why, virtually that an excellent workmanship is not a guaranty that one shall be of the "notorieties of the hour."

Mr. Bennett is not a disappointed hack, he is not jealous of somebody that can do what himself cannot, neither of these accusations can be brought against him, yet he tells us with a frankness that distinguishes him and which we like, that technical excellence gives no particular assurance of billboard glory in the English-speaking countries so far as novel writing is concerned. We cannot but think that Mr. Bennett's statement ought to be a check ever of pride in a general way for writers and readers, and we think that really whether the public likes this or not it ought to resolve on better things. You will observe that we do not touch the much larger question, whether the continental admiration for style is better grounded than the English neglect of it. We have simply quoted to you the opinion of a man that lives by his pen and can speak a good deal more intelligently and honestly about his trade than many that make a mystery out of rather an obvious and stodgy fact. His words have the further significance of being testimony to the merits of fellow crafts-

men that perhaps have not received the same rewards as he has. To us this kind of an opinion from an expert has always a certain solemnity about it, because it is so impartial. You can see it in men of very different occupations; a very good boxer will say that So-and-So could not win a contest because—not that he lacked the skill or the courage—but because he had not sufficient weight or some other reason is given that has no personal complexion but merely expresses the working of some cause for which its object was in no way responsible. This is the tone in which a good lawyer or an experienced soldier will describe a victory. It puts no responsibility upon the actors, but much on the accretions of the world's ways.

If the gentlemen that compose the mottoes for children's crackers were a little severe in the taste that determined the "notorieties of the hour," we should regret that they were disturbed, but there would be an end to it; but here we have one that can quite calmly look their notorieties in the eye and does not become severe with them but rather leaves them nameless and sticks to his subject. He simply tells us that we are losing something at least in the shape of good workmanship and we feel that it is highly probable that he knows what he is talking about. His words bring a dozen thoughts to us; must we have form or no substance or substance and no form, or is there a beautiful hand where all writers have something to say and can say it well? We can at least say that to belittle technical excellence has

RHODODENDRONS NOW IN FULL BLOSSOM AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Several of the rhododendrons in the collection at the base of Hemlock hill in the Arnold arboretum are in flower and many others are fast opening and, according to the latest arboretum bulletin, the end of this week and the beginning of next week will probably be the best time to visit this collection which is most easily reached from the South street entrance. The bulletin deals principally with the various species of viburnums.

"Viburnums have been largely planted in the arboretum," it says, "and the abundant and conspicuous flowers now open on several of the species show the value of these plants for the decoration of parks and gardens. Viburnums are found in all the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, the largest number of species growing in eastern Asia and in the eastern United States. The eastern American species, all things considered, are more valuable garden plants than those from other parts of the world, although there are a few old world species which must be counted among the best of all hardy shrubs. Among these old world species which cannot be spared from our collections are the European wayfaring-tree, viburnum lantana, the Japanese V. dilatatum. The first of these plants is a large shrub or small tree with blue-green foliage, large convex clusters of flowers which are followed by fruits, which when fully grown are at first bright red and then become black, fruits of the two colors being found together in the same cluster.

"Of the three species cultivated in the arboretum of the opulus group of viburnums, with palmately lobed and veined leaves and showy sterile flowers surrounding the flower clusters, two are from the old world and are perhaps handsomer garden plants than the American representative of this group.

"On the right hand side of the Bussey Hill road, opposite the lilacs, a large mass of viburnum pubescens completely covered with small clusters of white flowers is now one of the most conspicuous objects in the arboretum.

"The arrowwood will soon be in flower. This inhabitant of northern forests is a small, shade-enduring shrub with neat foliage, small flower-heads and black fruit. It can be seen in large masses on the right hand side of Bussey Hill road where in going up the hill it is the last of the small collection of viburnums planted in the grass border between the drive and walk.

"Enkianthus is an eastern Asiatic and Himalayan genus, with drooping clusters of small, bell-shaped flowers and dry capsular fruits and is related to Adromeda. Three Japanese species are well established in the arboretum and can be seen in the shrub collection and in a large group on the right hand side of Azalea path.

The bulletin also states that some of the hybrids are now in flower.

POSTAL BONDS WILL BE ISSUED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Notice has been received by Postmaster L. W. Dufro that applications for postal savings bonds must be made on or before June 1. These bonds will be available to depositors of postal savings banks who are allowed to convert their savings into bonds. The first issue of the bonds was made Jan. 1, 1912, and Memphis depositors took \$600,000 worth of them, says the News-Scimitar.

It is expected that a good demand will be made for the July 1 issue. The applications must be in the hands of Maj. J. C. French, superintendent of the money order and postal bank division of the local postoffice on or before the date mentioned, but the bonds will not be available before July 1 or even later. The bonds, however, will bear interest from July 1.

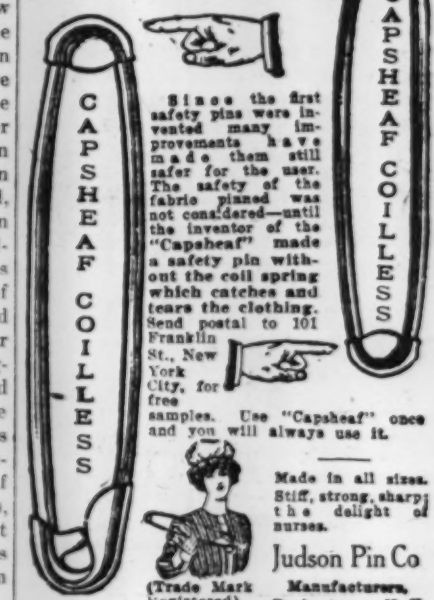
this danger, that such absence must be made up by the presence of certain excellences of substance that in the case of books revolve largely on the delicate question of talent or genius and there are times when we cannot be quite assured of either. On the other hand, in an opinion like Mr. Bennett's we can read the silent but great reward of constantly and really trying to do good work.

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Ul-Khour's Hand Process
I. E. UL-KHOURI
Tel. 314 Black Bay. 361 Boylston Street.

PICTURE SHOW FREE TO CHILDREN

INDIANAPOLIS—Harry D. Tutewiler, playgrounds commissioner, has made an arrangement with the management of the Colonial theater by which 7500 school children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the public schools enjoy the privilege of attending that playhouse free once a week, and the theater management has arranged to give instructive and educational programs of moving pictures and music, says the News.

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FRED CLARKE TALKS OF PENNANT RACE IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

VIEWS ON WARD MEN

BOWDOIN BEATS BATES NINE IN A RECORD CONTEST

MAY TRADE CHASE FOR WALSH

NEW YORK—Harold H. Chase and Russell Ford again figured in talk of a baseball deal. The report today is that Pitcher Edward A. Walsh and Infielder R. H. Zeider of the White Sox, will be traded for New York's star first baseman and pitcher.

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A black and white photograph of a man standing, facing forward. He is wearing a dark, sleeveless tank top with a circular logo on the chest, and light-colored, knee-length shorts. He is standing on a textured surface, possibly a stage or a set, with a plain background.

JOHN BALL AGAIN WINS GOLF TITLE

Wright, L. E.	34	163	50	41	..
Wright, D.	47	468	30	15	..
Woofer, J. F.	47	168	34	24	..
Wunnamaker, C.	25	84	12	19	..
Wurkes, 2b.	32	129	18	30	7
Wurgle, 2b.	11	25	6	8	..
Wurpe, p.	4	9	1	2	..
Wurham, 1b	34	119	15	22	5
Wurhady, c.	5	13	..	2	2
Wurkotte, p.	8	12	1	1	..
Wurru, p.	11	28	..	2	..
Wurtriksen, 1f.	10	4	2	..	..
Wurudy, c.	1	1	..	..	..
Wurshelman, D.	1	1	..	..	..

4	0	16	1	..	..	230	95	17	5	.957	
2	1	2	..	..	..	244	05	7	3	.960	
2	1	7	2	..	..	236	136	30	5	.970	
2	1	7	1	..	..	232	50	73	13	.969	
3	1	2	..	..	..	228	18	17	6	.853	
3	1	2	..	..	..	222	..	7	1	.875	
3	10	1	1	1	1	184	301	21	5	.984	
..	..	..	..	..	..	153	17	6	1	.956	
..	..	..	..	..	..	083	4	15	1	.952	
..	..	..	..	..	..	071	4	18	2	.915	
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INMAN TO MEET HARRIS
HARTFORD, Conn.—F. C. Inman of New York meets F. H. Harris of Boston in the finals Friday in the New England tennis tournament. Man and Massey of Yale won the doubles cham-

TEXAS LEAGUE
Houston 5, Dallas 0.
San Antonio 3, Ft. Worth 2.
Waco 1, Beaumont 0.
Austin 14, Galveston 7.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Wilkes Barre 11, Syracuse 5.
Troy 6, Elmira 4.
Scranton 5, Utica 0.
Albany 3, Binghamton 2.

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Good dollars in
when the Ford

rug, 88.....	2	..	1	..	..
Totals	44	1445	218	278	39

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BRYN MAWR DEFEATS MYOPIA.
PHILADELPHIA—The Myopia Freebooters were defeated by the Bryn Mawr freebooters in a closely contested polo game for the Goughacres cup Friday at Bryn Mawr 5 goals to 4%. R. L. Agassiz.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
Johnstown 18, Harrisburg 5.
Altoona 12, York 4.
Allentown 5, Wilmington 2.
Trenton 7, Lancaster 5.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE
Gadsden 6, Selma 1.
Rome 2, Anniston 1.
Rome 2, Anniston 0.
Bessemer 3, Huntsville 0.
Huntsville 7, Bessemer 1.

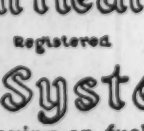
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Greenwood 4, Columbus 3.

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wners of more
are buying
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into a perfect Vapor-Vacuum
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1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
 Roanoke-Portsmouth, postponed.
 Petersburg 6, Danville 3.
 Norfolk 3, Newport News 1.
 Richmond 4, Lynchburg 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
 Vernon 1, Los Angeles 0.
 Sacramento 4, Oakland 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
 Columbus 4, Minneapolis 5.
 Louisville 4, Kansas City 2.
 Indianapolis 15, Milwaukee 7.

Vicksburg 1, Meridian 0.
K. I. T. LEAGUE
Hopkinsville 30, Evansville 4.
Clarksville 5, Cairo 3.
Henderson 5, Paducah 3.
SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Columbus 2, Savannah 0.
Macon 2, Albany 1.
Jacksonville-Columbia, postponed.

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roof of their un-
ice is \$590 for the
five passenger car,
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b. Detroit. Latest
Motor Company,
on, or direct from

HARVARD PRESIDENT URGES DEGREES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell Says
Plan to Give Rank on
Courses Is Not Resulting
in Complete Satisfaction

SHOWS UP DEFECTS

Declaring that examinations in the separate courses might well be limited to enforcing regularity of work while the degree and rank at graduation be contingent upon a great final examination, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, discusses "Examination by Subjects Instead of by Courses," in the current number of the Harvard Graduate magazine. He says:

"The American college education was formerly based upon a fixed curriculum, comprising the studies deemed essential to liberal culture and to preparation for citizenship. Nor was it ill designed for that object in its day. In reading recently the regulations of Harvard College near the close of the eighteenth century, I was struck by their appropriateness for these purposes, and doubtless it was the same everywhere; but the system was brought to an end by the growing range of knowledge in the nineteenth century. As President Eliot insisted 40 years ago this had become far too large to be compressed into any one curriculum. The assumption that there was a common body of culture which all well-educated men were expected to possess had broken down.

"To make a student learn a little of all the new subjects would have meant a mere superficial smattering; and to learn anything well involved leaving something else out. In some form, therefore, a selection among the many fields of study must be provided; but no arbitrary selection by the college authorities based on the supposed personal needs of a particular student was, or is, practicable, and thus the choice of the field or fields must be left to the student himself. Assuming this to be the case there were two possible methods of proceeding, of which the American colleges have adopted one while the universities of the rest of the world have adopted the other.

At Harvard, which was the pioneer in promoting elective studies, the single

course was at this time the unit in the college curriculum and hence when a selection among the different fields of knowledge was given to a student it took the form of permitting him to elect such single courses as he might think best. The courses elected bore no necessary relation to one another, or to the rest of the curriculum, so that a general examination upon the subjects studied in college, or upon a considerable portion of them, was obviously out of the question. Other colleges, which had preserved the tradition of a general examination, were drawn along the same road, because the elective system was not adopted as a fully developed plan, but was introduced gradually by substituting a slowly increasing number of single elective courses for required ones.

Under these conditions single courses naturally remained, or became, the separate units of which the college education was composed. Some colleges did, indeed, prescribe that a part of the courses chosen must be so related as to bear some resemblance to a connected whole, and this has now become the prevailing practice. But it has not been carried far enough to prevent the single course from being the recognized unit for purposes of examination and of counting towards the degree, which is conferred after scoring a fixed number of courses, or of semester hours made up of courses, each course being ended, closed and forever completed by its own examination.

If we have carried our system of counting by courses very far in some directions, we have not, on the other hand, applied it to all our university degrees. The doctorate of philosophy was taken bodily from Germany, and German methods of dealing with it were copied. Alone, as a rule, among our university degrees it is conferred on the strength of a thesis, and one or more general examinations upon the subjects studied; not as in the case of our other degrees, academic or professional, for bachelors, masters or doctors, upon an accumulation of credits in single courses. The defects of the American system are more manifest than the European system, at least to us who suffer therefrom. One of them is that the student is not obliged to retain what he learns for more than a very short time. As soon as he has passed the final examination in a course he may forget the substance of it so far as his college work is concerned, and very often he does so with a light heart; whereas if a general examination is to come before he can obtain his degree, what he has learned must be remembered long enough to produce a much deeper impression on his mind.

Another defect is the comparatively small inducement, under the American system, to coordinate and combine the knowledge acquired in different courses. Except in the exact sciences, where the elementary principles or processes are constantly used in more advanced study, the various courses in the same field are to a great extent isolated. Introductory ones must, indeed, often be taken as a preparation for those that go farther, but while the facts already learned may be referred to by the instructor, the student is not required to retain the familiarity with them needed for making them an integral part of the new course. He is certain not to be examined upon them, and in fact, it is considered unfair to include in the examination matters not covered in the course itself.

A general examination on a whole subject at the end of a college career, can, indeed, hardly fail to measure capacity as well as industry, and the rank attained is therefore a more trustworthy indication of future achievement and a greater object of ambition.

It may be worth while to inquire how far general examinations would be a benefit to our professional schools. These schools are, as a rule, much more efficient in America than the colleges. The spirit of hard work is more prevalent among the students, and there is less need of the stimulus to serious effort that a final general examination would in time arouse. Yet in some cases there is need of improvement.

Of course a general final examination would need to be adapted to the state of the American college. We cannot wholly abandon the examinations at the end of the courses. Under our present conditions they are indispensable to secure steady work. They are in some respects our substitute for the more rigid discipline of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. If we did not have them, many students would probably follow the custom in the German universities of enjoying life, but doing no serious work and not attempting to get a degree. But the examinations in the separate courses might well be limited to enforcing regularity of work, while the degree and rank at graduation might be contingent upon a great final examination.

It may seem that to urge such a change is to lay undue stress on a piece of educational machinery. But this is not the case, because an examination always determines very largely the student's sense of the relative importance of different parts of his subject, the way in which he studies it, and the value he attributes to it. If the examination is worth anything, it is a test of the sufficiency, or of the excellence of his work, and consciously or unconsciously he is always shaping his study by it. In short, the method of examination controls the vital processes of education.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW IN HORTICULTURAL HALL IS UNDER WAY

Admirers of rhododendrons, azaleas, irises and orchids will take interest in the exhibition at Horticultural hall today of the annual flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which will continue tomorrow. Peonies in profusion and other flowers are also shown among the exhibits.

Prizes are as follows: Orchids, \$25, \$15 and \$10; fuchsias, \$10, \$5 and \$4; gladioli, \$8, \$4 and \$2; H. H. Hunnewell fund No. 3 for rhododendrons, \$25, \$15 and \$10; best hardy variety of rhododendrons, a new variety two years or more old, grown in the open in New England, silver medal; for hardy azaleas, \$10, \$5 and \$4; prizes by the society for German irises, \$5, \$3 and \$2; tree peonies, \$5, \$3 and \$2; for hardy herbaceous flowers, \$10, \$5 and \$4; for vegetables, Theodore Lyman fund No. 2, for asparagus, \$3, \$2 and \$1; beans, \$2 and \$1; beets, \$3, \$2 and \$1; cucumbers, \$3, \$2 and \$1; carrots, \$3, \$2 and \$1; lettuce, \$3, \$2 and \$1; radishes, \$3, \$2 and \$1; tomatoes, \$3, \$2 and \$1; best collection of 1912 vegetables of four or more varieties decorative arrangement considered \$5 and \$3.

The date of the peony, rose and strawberry exhibition has been fixed for June 22 and 23. These exhibitions are free to all and will be open Saturdays from 12 m. to 6 p. m. and Sundays from 2 to 6 p. m.

Among the exhibitors are F. J. Rea of Norwood, irises of all varieties; Mrs. E. M. Gill of Medford, who has been an exhibitor since 1899, seasonal plants; Walter Hunnewell estate of Wellesley, rhododendrons; W. J. Clemson of Taunton, vegetables; R. J. Farquhar & Co., irises and Paris daisies; Francis Skinner of Dedham, rhododendrons; George C. Thurlow of West Newbury, peonies and irises.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—After a brief address and the presentation of diplomas to the members of the graduating class by President Taft, the festivities of June week were brought to a close at the Naval Academy Friday night with a farewell dance.

The President arrived after the exercises had begun in the armory with an address by Senator Swanson of Virginia. In a three-minute address Mr. Taft reminded the new naval officers of the record of the American navy and urged them to retain its traditions.

BI-PARTISAN BENCH PLAN OF LAWYERS

ALBANY, N. Y.—A movement has been started by the New York State Bar Association to have the political parties united in making bi-partisan nominations to fill the vacancies which will occur on the court of appeals bench on Jan. 1, when Judges Haight and Vann, both Republicans, will retire, and on Jan. 1, 1914, when Chief Justice Cullen and Judge Gray, both Democrats, will give up their positions.

Y. W. C. A. TO MEET IN ARKANSAS
DALLAS, Tex.—Among the 10 summer conferences which the Young Women's Christian Association will hold this year, June 14 to 24, that of the southwest, which has been assigned to Monte Ne, Benton county, Arkansas, is attracting considerable interest. About 200 young women, students, members and directors of Y. W. C. A. work in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are expected. Fully 4000 young women all over the country take advantage of these 10 summer conferences for vacations every year.

READING FOR ALCOTT MEMORIAL
Miss Frances Nevin will give an interpretative reading of Parsifal for the benefit of the Louisa M. Alcott memorial at Concord, Mass., at the residence of Mrs. John Alcott, 182 St. Paul street, Brookline, June 12 at 3 p. m. Money raised will be used for the care of the trees and grounds at the old Orchard house, the former home of Miss Louisa M. Alcott, at Concord.

FRANCE TO HONOR AMUNDSEN
NEW YORK—A Paris wireless telegraph message to the New York Times says that the amphitheater of the Sorbonne has been definitely chosen by the Geographical Society for the solemn reception to Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the south pole, in the first week of October. President Fallieres will confer on him the decoration of a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

NEW ALLIANCE POSSIBLE
NEW YORK—A cable despatch to the New York Sun from Berlin says that a special despatch to the Lokai Anzeiger from St. Petersburg states that the Czar and King George of England will meet during the summer and will personally discuss a possible alliance between England, France and Russia.

SOVEREIGNS GREET WARMLY
NEW YORK—A Berlin cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the King and Queen of Bulgaria, Crown Prince Boris and Prince Kyrill were warmly greeted at Potsdam by the German Emperor and Empress.

OPERA TO BE AT THEATER RATE
NEW YORK—A London special message to the New York Herald says that the London opera house announces a reduction to theater prices, beginning Monday evening.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEYMOUTH

The school committee has elected these teachers: Supervisor of music, James W. Calderwood; supervisor of drawing, Miss S. Isabelle Smith; supervisor of writing, Miss Helen S. Carlton; high school, Frederick W. Hilton master; Frederick A. Carpenter submaster; Miss Helen M. Curtis and Miss E. Olive Grant; Adams, Miss Cora L. Beard, Athens, Miss Edith H. Fox, Miss L. May Chessman and Miss Grace E. Wallace, James Humphrey, Miss Adeline E. Canterbury, Miss Anna A. Fraher and Miss Ruth F. Ferguson; Washington, Miss Martha F. Hawes, Miss Lizzie G. Hyland and Miss Rita C. Page; Jefferson, Miss Persia G. Tuttle and Miss Annie M. Chase; Hunt, Charles Y. Berry and Miss Elizabeth Tracy; Tufts, Miss Elizabeth S. Hall and Miss Alice M. Nash.

The Rev. W. W. Rose, who has been assistant to the Rev. L. W. Atwood, of the Second Universalist Church, has received an offer to become permanent pastor. Mr. Atwood will retire July 1.

SHARON

Students of French at the high school gave three French plays in the town hall last night. One was wholly by boys, one by girls and the third by both boys and girls. They were coached by Miss Elizabeth Trafton.

The Band of Mercy, made up of about eight or ten boys gave an entertainment last evening at the home of the president, Thomas Plummer. The proceeds are to go to and a fund for a drinking fountain for animals. Kenneth Prentiss managed the lantern, and the pictures were explained by Thomas Plummer, uncle of the club's president. Selections about animals were given by Evan Day and George Farnham. The entertainment was concluded with a piano solo by Marjorie Prentiss.

NEEDHAM

Mrs. M. Booth will address the Good Fellowship Club in the M. E. church tomorrow noon on "Woman Suffrage, Why It Should be Granted."

Miss Florence L. McAllister, teacher of Latin and German, and Miss Helen Whitcomb, teacher of history, have declined reappointment on the high school staff. The graduating honors have been awarded as follows: Valedictorian, Miss Florence M. Gorse; salutatorian, Miss Marjory McIntosh; essayist, Miss Ruth Rea.

ARLINGTON

Children's day will be observed at the following Arlington churches tomorrow: Pleasant Street Orthodox Congregational, First Universalist, First Congregational Parish Unitarian, First Methodist Episcopal and Arlington Heights Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational.

Sunday schools of the First Universalist church of this town and the Roxbury Universalist church are holding their annual picnic today at Riverhurst, Billerica.

RANDOLPH

Miss Fannie Devine, as teacher in the Belcher school has resigned to accept a post at Brockton.

Rising Star lodge, I. O. O. F. and Golden Star Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F. will hold a memorial service in the Avon Baptist church tomorrow. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Fairbrother will deliver an address.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Graduation exercises of the Howard high school were held last evening at the Howard hall. The following received diplomas: The Misses Jennie Dunbar, Lucy Revere and Irene Chamberlain and Wallace Jewell and Chester Ripley.

WATERTOWN

At the regular meeting of the selectmen last night it was voted to grant the Elevated relocation of their tracks. The conditions of the grant have been drawn up and will be submitted to the Elevated today.

BROOKLINE

Folk dancing and a festival were held by the children of the North Bennett street industrial school on the Moses Williams estate today for the benefit of their summer camp.

ABINGTON

Graduation exercises of the pupils of the grammar schools were held in the High school Assembly Hall Friday afternoon. Diplomas were presented to 63 graduates.

ROCKLAND

Old Colony Lodge, K. P., held its annual roll-call in Pythian hall last evening. E. F. Dolan, District Deputy Grand Chancellor of Brockton was present.

NEWTON

Newtonville Methodist Episcopal church held its annual picnic today at Forest grove, Wellesley.

PEMBROKE

At a meeting of Pembroke grange this evening Henry Dana Smith of Norwell will give the lecture.

FEDERAL ATTORNEY SLAIN

WASHINGTON—Frederick Pierpont Shaw, representative of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, who was acting under the orders of the federal court for the northern district of Illinois in the case of the Central American Commercial Company, was slain on June 5 at Black River, Trion, Honduras. The American legation at Tegucigalpa, in reporting the matter to the state department says that his slayer has been captured. Mr. Shaw formerly lived in Lowell, Mass., where he was paymaster of the Lowell machine shop and organizer of the Shaw Machine Company.

LEXINGTON

The first quarterly meeting of the recently organized Lexington Athletic Association will be held in the town hall Tuesday evening.

The annual exhibition of the pupils' work at the Hancock grammar school began yesterday afternoon under the direction of Henry T. Prario, principal. Mr. Prario made an address, after which there was singing, speaking and dancing. Kendall Reed spoke, and several girls of the third and fourth grade did fancy dances. The singing was in charge of Miss Mary E. Berry, the supervisor of music. Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools, also spoke. The exhibition will be continued Monday afternoon.

MELROSE

Miss Alice G. Drake, a teacher in the Malden schools, has been elected a teacher in the English department of the high school. She is a graduate of Melrose high. Two teachers in the Washington school, Miss Edith A. Chellis and Miss Mary E. Tupper, have resigned. Miss A. A. Ballou of the Latin department of the high school, who completed 20 years of teaching this month, has been voted an increased salary.

Arthur I. Negus has gone to Youngstown, O., where he will have charge of the erection of an electric lighting and power station to cost \$1,000,000.

MALDEN

At the annual meeting of the Boys' Club Corporation yesterday, officers elected were: President, G. Louis Richards; vice-presidents, W. D. Serratt and John Robson; secretary, Herbert A. Gidney; treasurer, Marcus Butler. Charles F. Ernst was reelected superintendent. Directors elected were Fred N. Joslin, George E. Hanscom, Joseph Wiggins, Harry W. Fenn, Herbert Damon, Francis A. Shove, Harvey L. Thompson, Frank W. Plummer, Alvan T. Fuller, Charles N. Peabody, Clarence H. Dempsey, Charles B. Jopp, Warren H. Wright, Frank M. Sawtelle and Alexander McGregor.

EVERETT

Four factories will be built in Everett by mercantile houses who have selected this city as a location through the activity of Elmore Andrews, chairman of the Board of Trade, and his committee. One is a large paper box factory for Second street near the boulevard.

At the annual reunion of the high school class of 1905 last night, officers elected were: President, Burleigh Cooper; vice-president, Miss Sadie Lewis; secretary, Miss Ruby Weston; treasurer, Miss Susie F. Bray. Miss Winifred Patterson will be hostess at the next meeting, Oct. 2.

WALTHAM

Asbury Temple Men's Club has elected these officers: President, Leonard P. Clifton; vice-presidents, H. P. Nichols, Alvin Carter, Walter Doyle, C. W. Goodrich, George F. Clark; secretary, Charles F. Kierstead; treasurer, Albert Olson.

Class of 1912 of the high school holds ivy day exercises on the school grounds this afternoon. The ivy vine will be planted by J. Frederick W. Clark, president of the class, and addresses will be made by Mayor Duane and Principal Willis L. Eaton. The class ivy song written by Miss Lucy M. Baker, was sung.

MEDFORD

Mayor Taylor has appointed Harry B. Leavitt, president of the board of aldermen; Herbert F. Staples, president of the Board of Trade, and Edward J. Gaffey a committee on the part of the city to work with the Fourth of July committee for a civic celebration. Benjamin Othues will have charge of the athletic events.

A competitive examination will be held by the regular patrolmen for the position of sergeant.

WHITMAN

The second annual reunion of the Dyer Family Association will be held at the Congregational church vestry Tuesday afternoon. An informal reception is to be held after the exercises and a luncheon will be served.

The general committee of the celebration has computed that it will take \$9000, besides the \$6000 raised by Rockland, Whitman and Abington, to cover the expenses.

HANSON

Mayflower grange will meet in Mattakesett hall this evening. A program has been arranged by Miss Nannie B. Holmes, lecturer of the Pomona. At the next meeting, June 12, Hanson grange will observe Flag night.

The Plymouth county convention of Kings Daughters and Sons will be held in the Swedenborgian church, Bridgewater, June 17.

HANOVER

The Hanover Social Club has elected these officers: President, William Lloyd; vice-president, John C. Levinge; secretary, John Christie; treasurer, Frank Collingwood; board of directors, Harry Masbury, John Christie, Harry Bowker and C. A. Howard.

WAKEFIELD

Flag day exercises will be held by Mrs. Edmund Rice auxiliary, U. S. W. V., Monday night, with Corporal Parker camp members as guests. There will be an address by Brig-Gen. Greenleaf A. Goodale, U. S. A., retired.

BRIDGEWATER

Bridgewater W. R. C. will observe Flag day Tuesday evening, Mrs. Laura I. Smith, department junior vice-president, will give the address. A flag will be presented to the Bridgewater boy scouts.

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is reached in the manufacture of our clothing. It is made with the distinction of custom clothing; jour-tailored in our own shops from the best fabrics made in this country and England.

The New Grays

are in great demand this season; conservative plain grays, dark or light; smart grays with a touch of color. All have that rich tone only found in high-grade fabrics.

Three-Button Sack Model \$15, \$20, \$25
English Soft Roll Style - \$20, \$25, \$30

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A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
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Invite the critical inspection of architects, contractors and home builders of the newest, largest and most complete display of

ELECTRIC, GAS and OIL LIGHTING FIXTURES

ever exhibited in this country. Twelve floors are required to properly show the products of their own Philadelphia factory and the artistic selections from the best manufacturers of America and Europe.

IF YOU CANNOT CALL, WRITE FOR CATALOG IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED

FRANKLIN STREET, corner CONGRESS
BOSTON, MASS.

AMERICAN TYPE HYDRO-AEROPLANE ATTRACTS EUROPE

Hydro-aeroplanes of the United States type are attracting an immense amount of attention in Europe. Germany is the latest country to adopt water flying. A week ago Mr. Kober, directing engineer of the Zeppelin Company of Friedrichshafen, builders of the Zeppelin dirigible balloons used by the German army, placed an order with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of New York and Hammondsport, New York, for one of its hydro-aeroplanes equipped with rubberized fabric manufactured by the Good-year Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Kober attended the races at Monaco not long ago and flew as a passenger in the Curtiss machine driven by Louis Paulhan. He was much impressed with the speed and quick maneuvering qualities of the American machine. The order placed here calls for a passenger-carrying hydroplane of the latest type like that displayed at the aeronautic show in New York, which was sold to the Russian government.

The machine will have a 75 horsepower Curtiss engine dual control and single float. Two more Curtiss machines also equipped with Goodyear rubberized fabric will go to Russia accompanied by Charles C. Witmer who will exhibit them at the acceptance trial, Sebastopol.

CIVIC LIBRARY TO BE RETAINED

KANSAS CITY—Decision to abandon the municipal reference library was reconsidered by the lower House finance committee recently. It was given \$2000 instead of the \$3000 allowed last year. The other \$1000 was given to the expense fund, from which election and city hall maintenance expenses are paid.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Boston's

Unpaid Taxes

The New Law compels the speedy payment of all delinquent taxes.

The Tax Commissioner has sounded the alarm, and the City Collector must collect.

All outstanding taxes, including Polls, are overdue.

Pay now and be happy! Delay will bring regret!

BOWDOIN S. PARKER,
City Collector.

PIANOS TO RENT

Our stock is one of the largest in Boston and includes Pianos of our own and other high grade makes suitable for any use. We make a specialty of small Uprights for country and seashore cottages. Satisfactory service, reasonable charges. If you contemplate renting, buying or exchanging a piano, write for our catalogue, prices and full information.

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LEGAL NOTICE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of personal property given by Harry Barakian and Teriz Barakian to Dikran M. Shiohann, dated the eighteenth day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and recorded in Records of Mortgages of Personal Property in the Clerk's office of the city of Boston, book 1191, page 638, there will be sold at public auction upon the premises numbered 189 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass., on Thursday, June twentieth, 1912, at three o'clock in the afternoon all and singular the goods and chattels conveyed by said mortgage deed of personal property, namely: Two National cash registers, all the tables and chairs, cigar stands, flower plants, oyster signs, mirrors, knives, forks, spoons, crockery, glassware of every kind and description, table tops, table cloths, napkins, bushed boxes, ranges, gas ranges, show cases, bookcase, roll top desk and chair, metal box, portieres, all kitchen utensils, furnishings, steam tables and utensils of every kind used for cooking and heating, and all utensils, apparatus and furnishings of every name and description situated upon the premises numbered 189 Massachusetts Avenue, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and used in connection with the business conducted on said premises; also the stock of provisions and groceries, of every kind and description, now in use in said business conducted on said premises.

Being the same goods and chattels conveyed to me, Dikran M. Shiohann, by personal property mortgage deed of Harry Barakian and Teriz Barakian dated the eighteenth day of January, 1912, and recorded in Records of Mortgages of Personal Property in the Clerk's office of the city of Boston, book 1191, page 638. Terms cash.

DIKRAN M. SHIOHANN, by his duly authorized attorney, William A. Morse.

AMUSEMENTS

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NORUMBEGA Open-Air Auditorium
Tomorrow Night
SUNDAY CONCERT
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BOSTON, MASS.

RECALL OF JUDGES NOT TO BE PLANK IN THE TAFT PLATFORM

CHICAGO—There will be little real difference between the platform adopted by the Republican national convention whether the Taft or the Roosevelt forces control. The Taft leaders are determined that if they are in the majority in the convention they will put through a strong progressive platform admitting the justice of nearly everything the progressives have been fighting for in the great middle western section of the United States.

They will, however, flatly denounce the recall of the judiciary and on that one plank they are already figuring on dividing the Roosevelt strength.

There will be no endorsement of the Aldrich currency plan no matter who may be in control. That was made certain at an informal conference of some of the Taft men today. Even the advocates of the plan like Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts will be satisfied, it is said, if the currency issue is disposed of by the re-election of the currency plank of four years ago.

The tariff plank of the Taft forces is short. It declares for a revision downward on the "intelligent recommendations of the tariff board," and pledges the party to put through this program even if it is necessary to call a special session of Congress to do so.

The Roosevelt tariff plank is still a secret held by the Oyster Bay statesman. He has consulted several of his chief lieutenants about the question, but has put forth no concrete idea. His independent followers, such as Senator Borah of Idaho, declared that, no matter what Mr. Roosevelt might say, if they controlled the convention they would declare in unequivocal terms for immediate revision downward.

The initiative and the referendum, with certain limitations, will be endorsed if Mr. Taft controls and without reservation if Colonel Roosevelt is in command. The Taft platform, should he control, will declare for supplementary legislation to strengthen the Sherman law, and will also insist that the real solution of the trust problem is the placing of all corporations under federal control.

But as a general proposition it has already been decided that, no matter who controls, the platform will be progressive and will be designed to "take the wind from the sails" of the Democratic pronouncement at Baltimore.

IOWAN NO MAN'S RUNNING MATE

DES MOINES, Ia.—That Senator Cummins will flatly refuse to run on the Taft ticket as a vice-presidential candidate, was the unanimous opinion of the Cummins leaders at his home city today. "He is out for President and we expect to see him nominated on a progressive platform," one of his friends said. "Mr. Cummins has nothing in common with Mr. Taft and it is worse than absurd to mention the Taft forces drafting him."

Over the long distance telephone from his Ft. Dodge home Senator W. S. Kenyon, who will manage the Cummins boom in Chicago and probably nominate him for President at the convention, will decline to discuss the Vice-President question at all.

"We are working for Mr. Cummins' nomination to prevent the party from disruption," he said. "I have nothing to say regarding the vice-presidential idea."

Other Cummins leaders said that Mr. Cummins, when he is considered the vice-presidency with his friends and announced that he would not accept the nomination with Mr. Taft.

PRECONVENTION NEWS BRIEFS

COLUMBUS, O.—M. A. Daugherty, an attorney of Lancaster, O., will probably present the name of Governor Harmon to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore for the presidential nomination. The honor is said to lay between Daugherty and Senator Pomeroy, with chances in favor of the former.

COLUMBUS, O.—The Taft forces expended a total of \$66,473 in the campaign to elect the national delegates and alternates from Ohio. This is shown by the statement of L. C. Lavin, filed with the secretary of state today. Charles F. Taft of Cincinnati gave \$3850.

TRENTON, N. J.—Returns from the state of the vote cast at the primaries on May 28 completed Friday show that in the preferential vote for President, Mr. Roosevelt received 61,297; Mr. Taft, 44,034; Mr. La Follette, 3464. On the Democratic side Mr. Wilson received 48,336 votes; Mr. Clark, 521; Mr. Harmon, 60; Mr. Bryan, 47. Total, both parties, 157,750. The total vote of the two big parties in 1910 election was 428,308.

RALEIGH, N. C.—After an all-night session the state Democratic convention elected eight delegates-at-large to the Baltimore convention and by a vote of 503 to 306 endorsed Governor Woodrow Wilson's candidacy. The delegates were uninstructed, but six are said to favor Governor Wilson and two are said to be neutral. Each delegate will have a half vote.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS MEET.

Early next week the report of the committee of the Boston Telephone Operators Union, which called upon Edward A. Wilkie, recorder of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in connection with various requests, is expected to be made public. More than 750 girls, members of the newly-formed union, attended a meeting last night in Wells Memorial Building.

THERE IS STILL SOME TALK ABOUT A ROOSEVELT BOLT

CHICAGO.—The belief is now with both sides, that Col. Roosevelt will personally assume charge of his fight immediately on his arrival here next week. Some leaders feel he will be defeated in his skirmish for position, and that he and his followers will hold a convention of their own. These leaders believe that the Roosevelt followers will insist that they are the simon pure Republicans of the country; that in every state where the progressives are in control they will demand that their nominees be considered regular and as such given the place on the official ballot to be voted next fall, that the regular Republican candidates usually occupy.

The Taft chieftains were getting ready today to give the President a progressive running mate as well as to promulgate a progressive platform that they think will be a winner before the voters. While there has not been the idea of a boom for any candidate for the vice-presidency up to the present time the Taft leaders say that the man selected will be a progressive. Their favorite was Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa. If he can be drafted the Taft men smilingly admitted that he would bring to their column the Iowa delegates who were instructed for his nomination for the presidency and they also said that he would get them some votes from the western section of the country where the simon pure progressivism of Colonel Roosevelt has been called into question.

Senator Dixon, leader of the Roosevelt forces, today deprecated bolt talk, saying that the Colonel had the votes to nominate himself.

The Roosevelt men continued to insist today that if the national committee seated every single delegate from the contested districts Taft would only have a majority of 15 delegates and this would be offset by the La Follette delegates from Wisconsin and North Dakota. The La Follette managers were asserting that they would hold the balance of power in the convention and would be able to dictate both the platform and the nominee.

Some of the Roosevelt leaders said they could get the La Follette strength if they would abandon Governor Hadley of Missouri as their candidate for temporary chairman against Senator Root of New York and declare for Governor Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin.

Senator Borah, however, was opposed to this program. He stated that he was for Governor Hadley and that so far as he could influence anything he would oppose compromises that were founded only on the desire for a tactical advantage.

The Taft leaders said they would have on the temporary roll of the committee 27 delegates more than the combined strength of the Roosevelt and La Follette forces. They said that they were certain of their ground and that the personal canvass just completed of the delegates on the home stamping grounds proved this. Therefore, they said they would put through their program without having to make any concessions to the opposition. In his regular statement issued today Congressman McKinley, for Mr. Taft, reiterated this claim.

OIL-BURNING BOAT BRINGS BIG CARGO

The oil-burning British steamer Doehra, Captain Longbottom, reached port today with a full cargo of wool, hides and fertilizer. The vessel attracted a great deal of attention at Buenos Aires, being the first of its kind to call there.

She left May 11 and ran out of fuel off Trinidad. Oil was selling there at 50 shillings a ton, and the captain refused to pay the price. He filled the donkey engine bunkers and piled 100 tons of coal on deck. A Bermudan steamer was discovered when out of Trinidad.

STATE MILITIA IS TO BE INSTRUCTED

Massachusetts militia officers and certain of the enlisted men will go into camp at West Newbury June 22 to 25, inclusive, for the annual tour of camp instruction to be conducted by United States army officers.

The detail for post staff is: Adjutant, Maj. Walter L. Sanborn, adjutant-general; quartermaster, Capt. Jackson Caldwell, quartermaster fifth infantry; commissary, Maj. Ernest A. Gates, medical corps.

CHINA RELIEF WORK ENDS

Governor Foss has just received a communication from the secretary of the American Red Cross, saying that the society is in receipt of a cablegram from Bishop Graves, chairman of the Central China relief committee, through which committee Red Cross funds have been administered, that the relief work in China will terminate on or about June 10 and that further contributions for this object are not required.

GIVING GARDEN PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ames are giving a garden party today at their estate at North Easton known as Langwater Gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Ames will spend the summer at Falmouth where they have taken Vineyard Lodge.

NATHAN MATTHEWS SAYS RAILROAD BILL PROTECTS THE PUBLIC

Nathan Matthews, former mayor of Boston, appeared today before the legislative committee holding hearings on the Barnes railroad bill to urge a favorable report to the Legislature on the measure. The safeguards to the public in this, he said, are much better than those in the original subway bill of 1894. He said he agreed with Governor Foss not only that the powers of the railroad commission should be increased but the membership also.

George G. Crocker, chairman of the Boston transit commission, appeared before the committee to answer questions relative to the work before his commission. Asked what would be the cost of a tunnel connecting the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads, he said it would depend entirely upon the route taken.

Mr. Crocker said he believed a tunnel with a highway 80 feet wide above it could be constructed for \$6,000,000. He said that the New Haven had offered to pay \$2,000,000 against the construction of such highway.

George G. Crocker, chairman of the Boston transit commission, present at the request of the joint committee, said that the joint boards have never endorsed the idea of one great central station. In 1908 the commission on commerce and industry reported that the New Haven railroad made promises to electrify and to build a tunnel, but the promises were conditional on the union of the New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads.

Mr. Crocker said that he believed electrification of the railroad lines would be a great improvement and "if this Legislature is able to do something for electrification," he continued, "there is no piece of legislation upon which you can look back with greater satisfaction."

Joseph J. Leonard of the United Improvement Association said that his association has gone on record as in favor of the Governor's bill for electrification, tunnel and increased powers to the railroad commission.

E. Moody Boynton closed the hearing which was adjourned to Monday at 10 a.m.

ENGINEER BLOCKS STRIKE VOTE BY RAILROAD MEN

PHILADELPHIA—Injunction proceedings were instituted here on Friday restraining the federated committee of the Order of Railroad Conductors, the Order of Railroad Trainmen, and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers from accepting or rejecting proposals made by S. C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with whom the committee has been considering grievances of the men.

John S. Hemphill of this city, an engineer, a member of the firemen's brotherhood, entered the action. A temporary restraining order was issued by Judge Brey of common pleas court. A hearing will be held next Wednesday.

WOMEN'S UNION TO TEACH MILLINERY

Courses for trade teachers and prospective teachers in millinery are to be given for six weeks, beginning July 15, by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. In trade teachers the morning sessions will be held at North Bennett Street Industrial school, in observation and practice teaching, and the afternoon at the union in criticism of the morning's work, and conferences on industrial teaching and class management.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK

CHERBOURG.—The French submarine Vendémiaire was sunk early today in 184 feet of water in a collision with the battleship St. Louis. Twenty-four men went down with her.

Hope of rescuing Lieutenant Phio, commander of the Vendémiaire; Ensign Audic, the second officer and the 22 members of the crew was abandoned when divers failed to find the boat, but the cruisers Marsellaise and Gabion stood by the scene of the disaster. The naval maneuvers and fete were abandoned immediately.

LISBON WELCOMES U. S. PARTY

NEW YORK.—The Panama-Pacific exposition commission has arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, today and has been everywhere enthusiastically received. As a special courtesy to the United States and the commissioners, the matter of forming a new cabinet will be deferred until the departure of the latter. This will permit the outgoing government to entertain the visitors, says a New York Herald despatch.

MARCHING STRIKERS REPULSED; NATIONAL UNION LEADER IS HERE

(Continued from page one)

Judge Palmer to one month on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Four strikers arrested in Somerville charged with disturbances were arraigned before Judge Wentworth in the Somerville court today. Their cases were continued to Monday.

In the Dorchester court James McGeigan was fined \$10 for alleged intimidation, and Frederick R. Limish was sentenced to three months in the house of correction on a charge of throwing a missile.

In the municipal court John Costello was given six months, charged with disturbing the peace and fined \$5 at Union-Friend station. Peter Corr was given six months on a charge of throwing a stone at a policeman and six months for throwing at a car.

James H. Hayes, conductor, was arrested at 9:30 a. m. on Blue Hill avenue, charged with cutting trolley ropes.

W. A. Bancroft, president of the Elevated, still claims that there are less than 1000 men on strike and union leaders are persistent in their declaration that there are more than 3000 out.

More letters from employees pledging their loyalty to the company were given out for publication by the Elevated today. The writers of these communications protest against the union and praise the railway for its treatment of workers.

William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, is due here from Detroit today. He will look after the interests of the organization.

The strikers are receiving aid from the employees of the Bay State street railway. Representatives of the union on that line are at strike headquarters today. They said that the Elevated men can obtain all the financial aid they need.

The Elevated lays much of the suspension of its service to the police department, which, the officials charge, has not given the road adequate protection. Superintendent Pierce says all the policemen necessary will be furnished today.

The stationary engineers have voted to support the strikers financially, but have refused to strike in sympathy.

Among the few disturbances today was an attack on a non-union conductor operating a car on Elm Hill avenue, near Warren street, Roxbury. There were minor outbreaks in the Humboldt avenue district.

An investigation by Lawrence Letherman, chief postoffice inspector, was begun today as the result of attack on a mail car last night, which came into Postoffice square with its windows broken. Deputy marshals attached to Guy Murchie's staff are ready to take action in the event of any further interference with the mails.

Assistant District Attorney Garland says that regardless of any difference between the company and its employees the regular schedule of mail transportation must be maintained and that the government will see to it that the power stations are operated, strike or no strike.

There was little operation of cars after 10 o'clock last night. After midnight service on all lines was suspended, the Elevated taking the position that traffic was not sufficient to warrant running cars in view of disturbances which had characterized the first part of the night.

Strike leaders issued orders to the men not to molest passengers and their injunctions have been obeyed. A shot, however, was fired through the window of an elevated train on Washington street, between Eustis and Warren streets, Roxbury, last night, presumably from the second story window of a house on Washington street.

Cambridge and East Boston were the only districts where anything like scheduled service was maintained last night. The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company chartered taxicabs to take home operators whose day's work was completed during the suspension of Elevated service.

Elevated Issues Statement

A letter was sent out by the Elevated to the citizens of Boston in which it said: "Prompted by certain statements being made derogatory to the relations existing between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and its employees, we consider it our duty to the public to inform you of certain facts."

"The management has felt that anything which pertained to the welfare of any one of its thousands of employees was a matter of vital concern and responsibility on its part from which it not only did not shrink, but which it cared for conscientiously."

"What it has done in the past is a promise of what it will do in the future. The company is always ready to investigate and correct any grievance of unsuitable conditions, and this fact is well known to every one of its employees."

"The officers feel that it is only fair and equitable that all employees deal with the company in a loyal manner. We are here to render a public service. We have always endeavored to render the best service. To render the best service we must have means. We have been able to get adequate capital. We know that we have supplied rapid

NEWS BRIEFS

PRESIDENT TO SEND CAKE

TOLEDO, O.—A cake will come from the kitchen of the White House to the Toledo Federation of Charities to be cut up into pieces and sold as souvenirs at the big lawn festival on June 8.

"Another means which we have endeavored to supply is suitable men on our cars, men who deal directly with our patrons. In order to supply such suitable men we must direct their conduct. We, of course, wish to do that by every efficient and fair means."

"Complaints settled by outside and irresponsible persons will positively injure the service. Men who are not held to strict accountability by responsible managers become, of course, indifferent to the character of their service. This concerns the public."

"It is not surprising that in view of the past history the management of the company view with disfavor the unwarranted attempts which are now being made to create discord and disaffection between the employees and the company. That this fact is well recognized by the great majority of the uniformed employees of the company is well shown by the movement which they have set on foot to protest against the disturbances sought to be created by those having no concern with the company for the furtherance of their own selfish interests."

"The management intends to support its loyal employees in their avowed determination that no outside individual or organization shall come between themselves and the officers of the company."

"The company believes that upon the full knowledge of the facts the public will support it in its determination to resist outside interference and continue its past policy of dealing directly with its employees."

Special Trains Operated

Six special trains are leaving the South station every hour over the New Haven Railroad lines today for Forest Hills, Blue Hill avenue and Mattapan and Atlantic.

Thirty special trains arrived at the South station this morning and last evening 28 trains came into the station. This afternoon the new summer schedule of the company goes into effect and in addition to the extra trains put into service there will be three special trains on each division, running between Boston and Forest Hills, and to Dorchester, and Milton Junction. These trains will run as often as the conditions warrant.

Worcester Line Increases Wages

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—From the general offices of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company official announcement of a voluntary increase in wages is made, to take effect July 1.

The new schedule provides for a minimum wage of 22 cents per hour for all employees in first year of service, with a graded increase for five years until the maximum of 27½ cents per hour is reached.

The new wage rate makes the fourth advance on the part of the Boston & Worcester Company in the nine years in which the road has been in operation.

TO BUILD \$1,000,000 PLANT

MILWAUKEE.—With a visit to Milwaukee by C. L. Post of the Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich., came the announcement of the intended construction of a \$1,000,000 manufacturing branch in this city. "We have been considering a branch factory in Milwaukee for some time," said Mr. Post. The plant will give employment to several thousand men and girls.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASE

MINNEAPOLIS.—Without exception the savings banks of Minneapolis report large increases in their deposits as compared with a year ago. One savings bank reports its deposits now at \$830,000 more than they were on the last day of May, 1911. The other savings banks report proportionate increases both in the amount of deposits and in the number of depositors.

BEVERLY

Miss Frances Connolly, who is taking a post-graduate course at the Sargent school at Cambridge, has been appointed on the instructors at the Salem playgrounds.

WEBSTER

As no petition has yet been received by the selectmen concerning the removal of the tracks of the Worcester Consolidated street railway, the work of macadamizing School street is being delayed.

Oscar Ostberg was given a signet ring by the officers of the A. O. U. W. as a parting gift, as he sailed yesterday afternoon for a trip to Sweden.

FIREMAN RESCUE WOMAN

Frank Draper and Murray Craig, two Somerville firemen, rescued Mrs. Adeline Rogers from the third story of a wooden house at 283 Somerville avenue today at a fire that started in the basement of the building. Smoke filled the house and Mrs. Rogers could not find her way out.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS RESIGN

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—President Alderman of the University of Virginia announced recently the resignation of Dr. Milton W. Humphreys, professor of Greek, and Prof. Ormond Stone, of the department of astronomy.

WOOLEN MILL PLANNED FOR CITY

DENVER, Colo.—A company is being formed, backed by the Chamber of Commerce, to establish in this city a wool warehouse and factory to handle the output of the Rocky mountain region. The company will be capitalized for \$150,000. The plan is to erect a factory here for the manufacture of woolen goods and to deal direct with farmers' organizations throughout the country.

WISCONSIN PERSONS ELECTED

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Alexander E. Matheson of this city, who is a thirty-third degree Mason, was elected chancellor of the Wisconsin Consistory Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons at the annual meeting held recently at the Masonic Temple in Milwaukee. William P. Kenny of Milwaukee was elected

Direct from the Orient

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For Afternoon and Evening Wear Exclusive Styles—No Two Alike

These beautiful coats are among the most fascinating of their kind ever shown in Boston.

They are delightfully unique in style and gorgeously embroidered in strictly Oriental designs.

They possess a real charm of individuality that is most captivating to many American women.

These coats are especially desirable and suitable for Class Day wear, as well as the many evening functions at Seashore and Mountain resorts.

Prices 25.00 to 75.00

Special exhibition of these Mandarin Coats is made in our Women's Coat Section, Second Floor, Main Store, which will well repay inspection

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BARRIE EXERTS UNIQUE CHARM

Author of "Little Minister" Is of the Gentle, Whimsical Line of Charles Lamb and Oliver Goldsmith

BARRIE is unique among modern English men of letters. To find his like among dramatists one must go back to gentle, whimsical Oliver Goldsmith and good Charles Lamb. Lamb tried to write plays, and in an age more in tune with his talents he would undoubtedly have been encouraged in the production of a comedy that might have proved a companion to Goldsmith's evergreen "She Stoops to Conquer." Barrie's writing is full of original whimsical touches, and his satire often stings sharply, but the whole is usually sweetened by humorous and kindly sentiment.

Barrie's first considerable work in playwriting was "The Professor's Love Story," and since then he has been uniformly successful to a degree won by few. He wrote this comedy for John Lane, who was so baffled by the eccentric handwriting, it is said, that he turned it over to E. S. Willard. Hidden among the queer quirks and potbooks that admirable actor found the comedy which shared with "The Middleman" popularity in his repertoire for 15 years.

From the beginning Barrie has been a clever craftsman, producing plays always up to the average quality of current drama in technique, and always flavored with quaint, quiet humor. Who can forget the two Scotch laborers and their rivalry for the affections of Effie, or the priggish young doctor who searched his medical dictionary in vain for "cherchez la femme"?

In 1897 came "The Little Minister," which established Maude Adams as a star and made Barrie's reputation as a playwright. He took the material of a novel he had written some years before and developed a different and much pleasanter story from it. Miss Adams performed the comedy almost 1000 times, and everywhere players were captivated by the harmonious combination of Barrie's quaint humor and the wistful, elfish, womanly qualities which distinguished her personality and her acting. Miss Adams' next Barrie play was "Quality Street," a comedy typical of

this author, with its fragile atmosphere of a sleepy, very polite little English community 100 years ago. Miss Adams played a tender, timid girl of high breeding, with her gentle affections fixed on a rollicking soldier boy who loved and rode away to the Napoleonic wars. As he went Phoebe laid away the wedding dress she had been secretly making, and which it now seemed that she would never wear.

This tableau closed the first act, and was one of the several graphic scenes by which Barrie has visualized his themes in his plays. In "The Admirable Crichton," acted by William Gillette, the whole point of the play is summed up in the silent scene which closes the second act. The earl and his haughty family, cast away on the desert island, have declined to obey the orders of Crichton, their butler, who now proves the best fitted among them to rule.

Crichton lights a fire under the kettle and prepares a savory soup. Grimly he sits there in the gathering gloom stirring, stirring, that more and more of that tantalizing aroma might float on the breeze to where the noble family sulked in the woods. One by one the insurgents came stealing back through the shadows and sink down in submission. The hand that wields the ladle is the hand that rules the camp.

In "The Professor's Love Story" a most comical visual effect is secured. A scheming woman had been laying her lines for the professor and believes that she has captured the prize. She and two relatives sit on a bench beneath the window of Professor Goodwillie's cottage. The professor pulls down the shade and lights the lamp, then sits with the heroine between the light and the shade. The audience can see both groups, neither of which is aware of the presence of the other. The post-nuptial plans of the schemers are highly ludicrous in view of the blissful state of the professor, as silhouetted on the window shade.

"Peter Pan," delightful fairy play, and "What Every Woman Knows" were the next pieces written for Miss Adams' use. Each is widely known through

many performances. Now comes the announcement that Barrie has finished another comedy for the actress of Lady Babbie. In addition, he has given her two short plays, which she plans to act at matinees the coming season.

Of late years, beginning with "The Admirable Crichton," Barrie has grown more and more satirical. He was whimsically satirical in "Little Mary," that gentle jab at the English fondness for good roast beef and fixings. In "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" he ridiculed without mercy the machine-made problem plays that turn young girls' heads. This whole play trembled curiously between burlesque and tragedy and only a man with a nice touch could have maintained the balance of such an odd fabric.

There was indirect satire on male selfishness in "What Every Woman Knows," satire carried so far in its inference that even women were heard to say that Barrie rubbed it in a little too much. John Shand's selfishness was monumentally stupid; Maggie was an angel. Yes, Barrie rather oversteated the case, for many players at any rate, and reminded one of Lowell's marksmen who wasted his time by hitting the bulls-eye at the first shot and spending the rest of the day shooting through the hole.

Perhaps the case of the Shands would not have seemed overstated if we had not remembered that they were supposed to live together happily ever after, for in "The Twelve Pound Look," where Barrie is positively vitriolic, we sit back and laugh heartily with the woman who has worked out her independence from the man who could not see her as anywhere near an equal as his wife.

Will Barrie return to the sweetness and sentiment of his early comedies, or continue in the vein of deepening bitterness which has marked his later plays? It is a curious transition and a plain one when all his works are swiftly surveyed. Is the art of Barrie to evolve as emphatically as that of Kipling? Happily prosperity has not made Barrie's pen sluggish. He is one of the real authors who just have to write.

ALICE LLOYD AT TREMONT IN NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

Miss Alice Lloyd, an English music hall singer who has been a popular performer in American vaudeville theaters for five or six years, comes to the Tremont theater Tuesday evening in "Little Miss Fix-It," a musical piece which is expected to run through the summer. The entertainment has proved popular on tour for the past season, for it is along lines calculated to please. Miss Lloyd will sing several of her catchy music hall ditties in her own agreeable way. Lionel Walsh is the chief comedian in the support. An elaborate production is promised.

"MRS. WIGGS" with Miss Rose Morison in the title role, is the attraction offered by the Lindsay Morison stock company next week at the Majestic theater. Miss Mary Sanders, long a popular soubrette in Boston stock companies, will return to the company in a congenial part, and the rest of the long cast will call for practically the whole company in this squatter idyll.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS "The Climax" begins its second week of 12 performances at the Castle Square theater Monday.

Sam Mann, German comedian, will be the feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater next week in an act in which he shows the humors of an orchestral rehearsal Monday morning in a vaudeville theater. Others are the Mirano brothers, equilibrist; Belle Storey, singer; Charles and Fanny Van in a sketch.

DURBAR PICTURES POPULAR

Attendance continues large at the afternoon and evening showings of the Kinemacolor pictures of the Durbar in Tremont Temple. The records in motion and natural color are highly interesting, both historically and pictorially, for they show all the significant events of the crowning of King George and Queen Mary as rulers of India in a series of pageants that cost England \$30,000,000 to prepare, it is said.

NORUMBEGA PARK

Norumbega, that picturesque resort on the banks of the beautiful Charles, is blooming as it never bloomed before so early in the season. Everywhere throughout the park is to be seen the touch of the landscape gardener. The vaudeville program the coming week in the open-air theater, includes Russell's minstrel comedians and dancers, Paul Frederick and Mlle. Venita in a gymnastic novelty, and other acts, including new moving pictures.

DOUCET ART SALE BRINGS \$2,000,000 IN SINGLE DAY

Cables from Paris say the city is attending the greatest art sale in its history at the Salle Petit. In a single day sales reached \$1,991,000. The printing of the catalogues cost \$30,000, and they were issued for \$15 each. Streets were jammed for a block in all directions from the gallery. Many persons unable to gain entrance to the auctioning hall passed their bids in by word or mouth to the more fortunate.

Duven, a New York dealer, paid \$99,000 for Houdon's bust of his daughter, Sabine, and Knodder of New York paid \$88,000 for Vigee-Le Brun's portrait of Madame Grant.

Other sales were: SCULPTURES "Bust of Burette de Belloy," Calverly, \$25,300 "Bust of Jean Baptiste Rousseau," Calverly, 20,680 "Two Young Women Carrying a Platter of Fruits," Clodion, 18,700 "Same as preceding," Clodion, 18,700 "Introduction of the Kiss," Clodion, 45,100 "Two Young Women Upholding a Sphere," Clodion, 20,140 "Introduction of the Kiss," Clodion, 20,732 "Two Decorative Vases," De La Rue, 20,702 "Bust of a Magistrate," Houdon, 16,940 "Bust of Claude Houdon," Houdon, 12,358 "Bust of the Marshal of Saxe," Le Moyne, 14,900 "Bust of Louis-Sébastien Le Roy," Roland, 15,400 "Bust of a Child," Vasse, 16,500 "Bust of Cardinal Richelieu," Watin, 28,708 "Child Playing with Pigeon," French School, 12,350 "The Triumph of Galileo," decorative vase, 8,800

PAINTINGS "The Road to the Marsh," Boucher, 17,600 "The Maker of Card Castles," Chardin, 41,800 "Soap Bubbles," Chardin, 60,100 "Portrait of the Artist's Mother," Ince, 14,740 "The Sacrifice to the Minotaur," Fragonard, 79,200 "The Death of Sardanapalus," Fragonard, 27,500 "Le Feu au Poudre," Fragonard, 24,440 "The Sultan of the Douane," Venise, 16,000 "Venice, Saint-George-Major," Guardi, 17,820 "Portrait of a Young Woman," Natter, 22,820 "Camp Scene," Pater, 20,240 "Portrait Presumed to Be of Mme. Blondel d'Aspremont," Perronneau, 18,200 "Ombra di Tabiti," Reynolds, 26,400 "The Park of St. Cloud," Robert, 23,430

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MUSEUM GETS ITALIAN ART NEW YORK—The museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is, like the Metropolitan, always obtaining new things. Among its latest and most valuable acquisitions is a group of six Italian frescoes which has just been installed. These come from church interiors or from the outer walls of houses, and in their technical aspects alone have a high significance for the student, says the Tribune.

NEW LAW URGED BY LOAN SUPERVISOR Asking for legislation to force unlicensed persons out of the business of making small loans, E. Gerry Brown, supervisor of loan agencies for Massachusetts, recommends in his annual report that all pawnbrokers obtain their licenses from his office.

He further recommends that an assistant be established in distant cities.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

MISSSES' SUITS AND BLAZERS

Smart New Suits in Belfast Linen and Monk's Cloth, in Oyster, White and Colors.
\$6.75 to \$20.00

Blazer Coats in College Stripes, 14, 16 and 18 years.
Specially priced at\$5.00

EVERY DAY WE ARE RECEIVING

NEW ARRIVALS in TUB DRESSES

For Women and Misses

Prices ranging from\$1.95 to \$6.95

WAISTS DESIGNED FOR WEAR

With Tailor-Made and Dressy Suits

25 Chiffon and Silk Waists in broken sizes.
Were \$7.50 To Close \$3.95

Special Sale of Fine French and Domestic Lingerie Waists, trimmed with fine laces.
Were \$7.50 to \$8.50 Now \$5.00 to \$7.75

1 Lot of Fine Irish Linen Tailored Waists, tucked and hand-embroidered effects.
Were \$3.00 and \$3.50 Now \$1.95

1 Lot of Lawn Waists with Peter Pan Collars; waists piped with lavender.
Specially priced at \$1.00

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A dainty parasol gives a finish to a summer costume the picturesqueness of which cannot be equalled by anything offered in any other season of the year. There is something about the bright or dainty coloring of its graceful contour that causes the eye to rest upon it with delight. A maze of new and matchless colorings, unduplicated fabrics, and distinctive patterns are brought out this season. Clever little exclusive style-touche in parasols imported direct from London and Paris are to be seen at the Jordan Marsh Company's store. New rosettes, new birds with colored plumage to match, imported Dresden and shantings, are some of the ideas which are presented. The finest quality of English shantung and pongee parasols are lined with green and different colors. Parasols covered with cardinal, green, navy and other bright, solid colors, have birds' heads on the handles. Taffeta tops have wide satin hemstitched borders and fancy handles to match, in all the popular colors. Velvet edges are new and rich on parasols and Persian borders and flowered effects are always beautiful.

Its most important mark-down sale of men's ready-to-wear clothing has been opened by L. F. Hollander & Co., Boylston street. It involves the entire stock of three-piece sack and Norfolk suits, including the popular blue which looks so well on most men. They are to be found in the regular sizes and also in some unusual ones for stout persons.

An awning serves a double purpose. From the outside it gives a house a gay and summery appearance, as though it was always holiday time for those who lived within the shade of its comfort; and from within it gives a pleasant sense of coolness and darkness tempering the heat of the world without. He who does not know the delights of awnings has missed much of his summer's enjoyment. Awnings are not necessarily expensive. High grade materials and workmanship may be obtained at reasonable prices of W. N. Willis, whose establishment at 285 Broadway Street, is outside the circuit of high rents, making it possible to sell cheaper than many business houses. Tents, hammocks, and in fact all kinds of canvas goods, are carried by Mr. Willis. Estimates are furnished without charge. All Linden, Wakefield, Malden, Melrose and Reading cars pass the door.

Without window and door screens there is little real comfort in summer. They not only keep the flies out, but are a protection from wandering cats and dogs. They secure against intrusion from the peddler and delivery man, and at the same time permit the air to have a free sweep through the house. Screens are made to fit any door and window by F. Cooper, 31 Lancaster street, Boston.

To give girls as well as boys a summer of camp life, of living in the open, with swimming, boating, tramping, or whatever else the vicinity may invite, is growing in favor. Those who have contended that such things are not for girls, that they prefer to remain quietly on the piazza, or within the doorway, are finding themselves quite out of it. The girls themselves, the fathers and mothers, their grandfathers and grandmothers are convinced that the camp's the thing for the twentieth century lassies, and even their great-grandparents are coming to be of the same opinion. The camps for girls have come to be almost as numerous as those for boys, and once a girl goes to a good one she is eager to repeat the experiment.

In picturesque Hillsboro county in southwestern New Hampshire is Camp Fairweather, a camp for girls. It is on the border of an attractive lake known locally as Scobie pond. From it may be seen Mt. Monadnock, Crockett mountain and the Lyndeboro range. It is on sloping ground with an elevation of 750 feet and has pure air scented by many pine trees. A fine old farmhouse with open fireplaces and a lodge with well screened and curtained sleeping

veranda furnishes shelter whenever a roof is desired. A living room in the lodge is supplemented by a recreation hall for dancing, dramatics and games at the farmhouse. Swimming, fishing, boating, tennis, baseball, tether, volleyball, and archery are taught, and instruction is given also in cookery and other domestic activities. Tutoring and horseback riding may be arranged for. Girls from 10 to 20 years old are eligible for admission. The camp is open from July 2 to August 28. Further information may be obtained by writing to Miss Matilda D. Fairweather, 141 Greene street, New Haven, Conn.

The dress of white or cream lace is one of the most attractive that can be designed for summer wear, but as a rule is so expensive few persons indulge in one. A lace sale going on in the McCreery stores in New York has brought frocks of this kind within the reach of many. They are composed of flounces, insertions, edgings and include net top laces in a complete variety of new designs. With such a selection from which to choose it seems as though the dress is made before the scissors are put to it. In reality very little remains to be done and that can be accomplished by the home dressmaker. Such a gown will be an addition to an elaborate outfit or be handsome enough to serve as the good gown of the season. Long silk gloves in white and black have been shown in another part of the store at unusually low prices.

The whole New England coast is such an attractive one that people come from far and near to spend a whole or a part of the summer upon its shores. Coming once, they return again and again, building or renting cottages, or occupying whole suites at hotels that they may have comforts of their own choosing. A summer without a piano is a drawback, anywhere, yet it is not practicable to carry a piano about. For the relief and convenience of the summer residents the C. C. Harvey Company make a business of renting pianos and player pianos for the summer season. It carries a complete stock of the best makes. The company has piano rooms at 144 Boylston street, Boston; 14 City Hall square, Lynn, Mass., and 36 Crescent street, Brockton, Mass.

As every house has windows that must be washed it would seem as though every one should have a safety device of some sort for the window cleaner. The Boston safety window cleaning seats and platforms provide comfort and safety of this kind. The device is simple and adjustable to any window. It may be obtained from the Boston Iron Works, department J, Boston, Mass.



The satisfaction obtained by wearing "Benjamin" Clothes is apparent to the best dressers, who look to this store as a source of supply.

"Benjamin" Suits

For men and young men, of the most exclusive fabrics—Refined Blue Serges, London Flannels and plain shades of English weaves. Two-piece suits in Norfolk—double and single-breasted styles—embodying all the little details of construction which add largely to the desirability of Benjamin garments

\$25 \$30 \$35

White and Striped Flannel Trousers, \$5, \$6, \$7

Richardson's

388 Washington Street

MR. BUTLER SHOWING 50 PAINTINGS

Widely Varying Scenes From Pacific Coast and England Exhibited in Artist's Studio at Framingham

PAINTINGS of 50 widely varied scenes from the Pacific coast and Cornwall, Eng., and shown in the Clarence L. Butler studio, Main street, Framingham, illustrate the ability of that artist to work from sketches made in his recent visits to these places. At 200 visited the exhibition.

Mr. Butler is unusually happy in his effects of color and light. In a dull interior, where an old man in cap and sabots rummages beside the chimney, a spot of fire in the portable stove was very effective. A Dartmoor view gave an interesting effect of luminous mist where the sun struck across the middle distance while the purple mountains were hazy in the background and the downs were pink with heather in the near. Again across the downs at Land's End where a jagged rock had broken away from the land and the sea rushed through, a streak of sunlight lighted up the heather and touched a bit of the pink herbage on the rocks.

A California sunset showed a ragged pine tree on a steep descent, black

against a clear green-yellow sky, with floating pink clouds above. Several views of Mts. Shasta and Hood brought out the clear atmosphere through which their snow-covered tops showed brilliantly against the blue sky. One much admired gentle showed a wicker mother knitting beside a wicker cradle, the red light from an unseen fire lighting up her face and figure with its quaint contour.

Among the Framingham scenes was a delicately executed bit of the Sudbury river, with arching apple trees in full bloom and another of a great oak in the

FINE EXHIBIT BY HANDICRAFT GUILD

MINNEAPOLIS—The annual exhibit of art and handicraft by the Handicraft Guild School of Design, Handicraft and Normal Art, recently was one of the most complete and representative dis-

plays it has ever brought before the art loving public.

Among the many specimens shown, says the Tribune, were a series of book plates designed by students of the normal art department, for Edmund D. Brooks of this city. The book plates represent a competitive design for a prize of \$25, given by Mr. Brooks for the best design. The first award was divided between Miss Hazel Weddell and Miss Mildred Drummond.

The demands of the competition were that the book plates should epitomize in so far as possible, the life or vocation of Mr. Brooks, who is one of the most noted collectors of rare books and curios in the country. It was with this as a basis that the book plates were evolved.

Many designs were shown by special students at the guild, and there were excellent exhibits of metal, jewelry, stoneware, pottery, woodblock printing, modeling, basket weaving, leather, water-color and sketch class compositions.

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HENRY SIEGEL CO.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England. Popular Prices. Music 12 to 2

Summer Furniture Week Begins Tomorrow

With Over 10,000 Summer Chairs and Rockers (30 Carloads) at the Heretofore Unknown Prices of

48c (Worth \$1.10) 56c (Worth \$1.15) \$1.00 (Worth \$2.25)

\$1.45 (Worth \$3.00) \$1.50 (Worth \$3.00) \$1.65 (Worth \$3.00)

A sale of vital importance to any one having a lawn, porch, seashore cottage, camp or country home. The largest single purchase ever made by any store in Boston—30 carloads, over 300 rockers to the car.

These extra sensational bargains will be sold for cash or charged to your account, or on our Monthly Payment Club Plan, but must be sold quickly. We have not sufficient room for storing 10,000 chairs and rockers.

These chairs and rockers are substantially built, well varnished, frames are of maple (the best wood for outdoor service) and the seats are of double woven reed, for they are worth just about double our prices.

We Give 25 Trading Stamps

AKBAR'S DREAMINGS
SEEN IN HIS PALACE
AND DESERTED CITYRed Roofs and Walls Near
Agra Testify to Gaiety of
Moghul Court That Ruled
There Four Centuries Ago

"GATE OF VICTORY"

(Special to the Monitor)

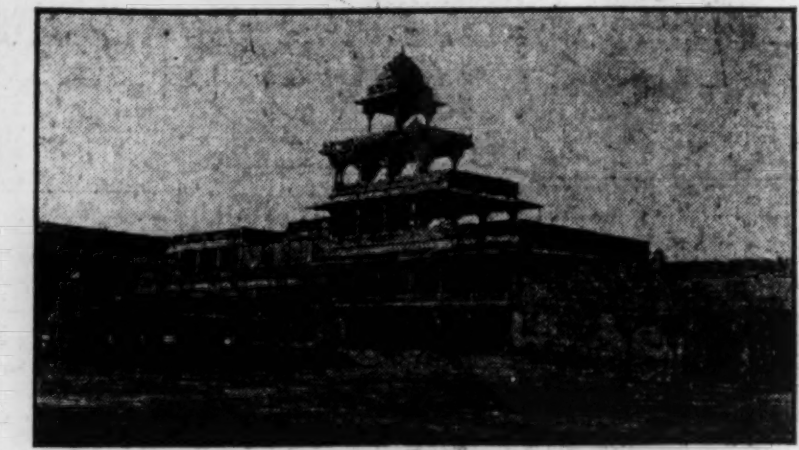
CALCUTTA—Upon the pages of history the Great Moghuls have graven famous names, names famous in warfare, sovereignty, splendor and art. To them the world owes some of its finest monuments, whose beauty and interest promise some meed of immortality to their builders. None of them, however, reveal to such an extent the character and individuality of their constructors, as do the buildings for which Akbar is responsible—the palace within the fort at Agra, his deserted city of victory, Fatepur Sikri. Within these red sandstone walls Akbar has left a record for those who run to read of his deeds and dreamings, his pastimes and ambitions, his mingled love of splendor and simplicity.

Fatepur Sikri lies some 22 miles out of Agra. It is approached by a road punctuated by Akbar's milestones, landmarks indeed, about the size and shape of small domes. A long stretch of red battlemented wall, perfectly intact, presently appears, and through a wide portal a gentle incline leads you upwards—red roofs and walls in the distance, but beside you ruin and desolation, which must, four centuries ago, have hummed with the life and gaiety of the nobles and retainers attached in their thousands to the Moghul court.

Suddenly one stands in the midst of a spacious courtyard, which in its completeness and perfection might have been occupied but yesterday. Unconsciously you listen for the echo of voices and the steps of bare feet across the pavement; and imagination peoples the empty spaces with sound and color and movement.

On one side Akbar's own abode known as the Hall of Dreams, in several cloistered stories, seems to promise little privacy; it faces a tank or bath for his own use, and the opening through which he would summon his sages for nightly argument is still visible. Behind are offices for his clerks and artificers, and a covered way must have led from his

ANCIENT MOGHUL BUILDING A PUZZLE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Panch Mahal or "five halls," which tradition says was made for amusement of King Akbar's son

house to the carved and domed palace of his chief queen, Jod-Bai. He is said to have had four wives of different religions: Moslem, Christian, Hindu and Jewish; to avoid altercation, they each inhabited separate palaces, and beside Jod-Bai's house there stands that of Miriam, his Christian wife, enriched with frescoes among which the ingenious are at pains to recognize an Annunciation. Beautifully and delicately carved is the house of the Turkish Sultana, and no less interesting that of Birbal, Akbar's minister and friend, whose caustic wit and jesting tongue often aroused the ire of his contemporaries. A colonnade of square pillars adjoining the palace is pointed out as the playground of the King and his friends, where hide-and-seek was the favorite sport indulged in.

A curious note is struck in the Hall of Audience, a comparatively small chamber, in the center of which stands a great pillar with a heavily carved capital. This pillar does not lend support to the building, but forms a kind of platform connected by galleries with four corner pillars. On the center pillar sat Akbar giving dispassionate hearing to his ministers, posted on the four corner pillars.

Another even more original building is the Panch Mahal or "five halls," the five stories of gradually decreasing size, till the last is scarcely more than a canopy, affording a wide view over the surrounding plain. Tradition says it was built for the amusement of the King's eldest son, but to modern eyes it must always remain something of a puzzle. The flags of the adjoining courtyard are laid out as the King's pachisi board, with his stone seat in the center. The game was played with living figures to take the moves, as ivory pieces are used upon a chess-board.

Undoubtedly the most imposing part of the city is the great quadrangle, entered on the east by the Royal gate, on

the south by the famous Gate of Victory. Around the courtyard run cloisters, battlemented, and adorned by innumerable bell-shaped domes—a characteristic feature of the architecture of the city. One side of the square opens into one of the finest mosques in India, most elaborate in architecture and decoration. A white marble monument is a prominent feature in the quadrangle, its glittering whiteness enhanced by the uniform red of its surroundings. A white dome shelters an inland mother-of-pearl shrine; the walls of the sanctuary are formed by latticework screens in white marble of extraordinary lightness and delicacy.

The building commemorates a certain holy man, Salim Chisti by name, who is said to have complained bitterly to Akbar that his meditations were disturbed by the noise of the court. "Either you or I," he added, "must leave." "Then," replied the King, "it is for me to depart." This is only one of the many traditions current to account for Akbar's sudden and unexplained abandonment of the city, after a period of residence which hardly exceeded 18 years. The practical reason being, probably, the failure of the water supply.

The famous Gate of Victory itself baffles description, and all pictures of its somewhat bizarre arrangement of domes and domelike entirely fail to give any idea of its imposing proportions and massive splendor, seen as it must be for full understanding, in its own place, and its own atmosphere. In the archway an inscription reads: "The words of Isa, on whom be peace. The world is a bridge, pass over it, but build no house upon it. The world endures but an hour, spend it in devotion."

Such is this unique city, an almost living memorial of a great warrior, a great king, and a great thinker, who has not in vain been called "the Prince of Dreamers."

newspaper reading public, has done service which some regard as the most brilliant of its kind in the country since the operative movement took its modern civic form. One other man is spoken of as his possible superior in his peculiar line of work, Mr. Guard, the publicity director of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. The difference in the two men appears more in method than in results. Each has signally succeeded in keeping the ticket buying public interested in the institution which he represented; and that "as the main requirement. Each has adapted his mode of action to the public with which he dealt, but that has more to do with the temperamental variation between New Yorkers and Bostonians than with contrasts of character in the two amusement experts.

Without doubt the whole idea of the relation of operative management to the public has greatly changed, and changed for the better, in the last half dozen years. The new era began when the general theory of publicity in America took on a new character, after the business investigations of the early part of the last decade. The first man in the show business to see the advantages of frankness in publicity was undoubtedly Oscar Hammerstein. Early in his Manhattan opera undertaking, that impresario had the good judgment to call in to take charge of his press department Will Guard of the New York Sunday Times. From the day when Mr. Guard entered the ranks of American press agents, things worth reading began to appear in the way of operative news. And the things most worthy were usually those that had to do with the Manhattan opera house of Oscar Hammerstein. The items that came from the press office of that house, as a rule, had real artistic interest in them and reliability as well. In other words, Mr. Hammerstein cared nothing about his artists except as they had talent. He permitted their abilities to be cried in the streets only as loudly as they deserved. As his crier, Mr. Guard came to have a reputation all his own in the press agent world. Like Mr. Hammerstein, he was a shrewd judge of operative talent; so when left to himself, as he often was necessarily, he rarely noised an unworthy name abroad. And out of the purpose of fair play, which was inherent in all Manhattan enterprise, he never kept silent about secondary artists who contributed essentially to the success of the institution.

Some have expressed the opinion that Mr. Guard was half the making of the Manhattan opera. But subordinate men do not thus take away the credit of success from the chief administrator. To the man who has the wisdom to employ the right assistant is usually given the praise of what the assistant does. Mr. Guard himself would probably be the last to claim the success of the Manhattan publicity formula as due primarily to himself. His proper reward fell to him when Mr. Hammerstein left America and went into his operative venture in London. He was retained in the service of the Metropolitan opera company when that company acquired the good will of Mr. Hammerstein in the New York opera field. And never have the Metropolitan affairs had more explicit and dignified setting forth in the press than they have had since Mr. Guard became publicity director.

When the Boston opera company began to address itself to the task of securing the favor of the musical public in the spring of 1909, it had for its press representative Theodore H. Bauer, who had been with Mr. Russell in his San Carlo traveling opera enterprises. During the interim between the closing of San Carlo activities and the opening of the Boston opera house, Mr. Bauer was in New York at the Manhattan opera house, acting as the personal representative of Mr. Constantino, the tenor, whom Mr. Hammerstein engaged because of the name he had made with Mr. Russell.

Mr. Bauer, like the Italian conductor, Mr. Conti, and like the tenor, Mr. Constantino, and many others, seemed to be appointed to the new opera house under a general scheme whereby the Boston company was to be the old traveling San Carlo company come to a permanent halt. At the end of two years Mr. Bauer ceased to be the active press agent of the house, and Alexander Kahn, with the official designation of publicity director, assumed the work.

Mr. Kahn evidently superseded Mr. Bauer on the strength of his work as special representative of Mme. Lipkowska, the Russian soprano who was the leading light soprano of the company in its first two years. No artist was given more persistent and more picturesque publicity than the Lakme and Lucia of the first two seasons was given. Not even Mr. Constantino, who was without question a more important figure in the company, was kept so prominently in the light, as the Russian soprano. Mr. Kahn went to Europe in the summer of 1911 and assisted in the Boston opera arrangements for last season. It is said that he recommended the appointment to the company of the soprano, Miss Scotney. Thus Mr. Kahn proved himself a discoverer of new talent as well as an expert in publicity. He took charge of the new department of the opera house when the season opened and administered its duties with great efficiency. In addition to his labors as publicity manager, there was laid on him the direction of various concert enterprises in which Boston opera artists took part. Together with all this institutional work, he assumed the editorship of the magazine called Music.

The results of Mr. Kahn's efforts showed not only in the customary way of interesting pictorial display and entertaining news items in the newspapers. They showed in ways which few people knew were an expression of him. The opera meetings at the City Club, which ended in the club buying out the opera house for a special performance, the dinner of the Pilgrim Publicity Association on the stage of the opera house and the

operative lecture course given at Harvard College with Boston opera artists assisting, were all developments of Mr. Kahn's publicity genius. Concert undertakings outside of Boston with which Mr. Kahn as an officer of the company was associated were the music festival in Burlington, after the opera season was ended, and the tour of the Boston opera house orchestra to cities of western New York at the close of that festival. The news of a none too brilliant orchestral tour and the rumor of Mr. Kahn's retirement from the post of publicity director transpired synchronously.

The experience of Mr. Kahn as a concert manager on the American musical highway seems not to have disheartened him any more than that of Mr. Fales of Providence with the London Symphony orchestra and Nikiel disheartened him. In a lesser way and in a larger way the two men taught us that when the American music season is ended, it is ended; and the last attraction to have the power to reopen it is an orchestra. The musical public likes bold enterprise and responds to it finally. So whether Mr. Kahn returns from Europe as the publicity manager of the Boston opera company for a second season, or as an independent concert manager directing artists Russian or artists American, he will come to a public that knows his prowess.

NOTES

The Apollo Club of Boston at its annual meeting accepted the invitation of the city of Boston to sing at the dedication exercises of the Parkman memorial band stand on Boston Common June 23. The club selected all its regular officers, and filled vacancies which, by the automatic working of the by-laws, occur in the voice and music committees every year. A little later in the summer George L. Parker, chairman of the music committee, will call together his associates, and with them choose a list of works for next season's concerts. The club will furnish, if possible, 60 men to sing under Mr. Mollenhauer's direction at the band stand dedication.

The management of the Boston opera house calls the attention of opera patrons to the advisability of their procuring season tickets for the coming season of grand opera before leaving the city for the summer. There are still choice seats left at the reduced prices for the season. The box office is open daily from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m.

Frank E. Morse, the vocal teacher, presents his pupils in recital at Steiner hall this evening at 8 o'clock. He will have for accompanists Mrs. Alice Siever Pulsifer and Miss Pansy Andrus. The program consists of solo songs from all the recognized schools, besides two choruses and a quartet.

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick gives a reading of Oliver Huckel's lyric version of Wagner's drama "Lohengrin" in Brotherhood hall, 24 Mt. Vernon street, Wednesday evening, June 12, at 8 o'clock. She will be assisted by players from the Boston opera house orchestra, who will perform selections from Wagner's "Lohengrin" music.

Four artists who will give concerts next season under the direction of Marc Lagen, are Mme. Fay Cord, Miss Eva Emmet Wyoff, Miss Elizabeth Sherman Clark and Miss Helen Waldo.

Other artists under the direction of Marc Lagen are: Leon Rothier, Mr. Campanari, the Zoellner quartet, Cornelia Rider Posart, pianist; Inga Hoegsbro, Isabella Beaton, the Hahn quartet, Charlotte Herman, Charlotte Lund, Mme. Gina Ciaparelli-Vicioria, Alfred G. Robyn, Martha Clodius, Anna Hull, Jeanette Durro, Charles Hargreaves, Marion May, Jessie Marshall, Clarence Adler, Harold Meek, Betsy Wyers.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Army orders: Leave for 10 days granted First Lieut. T. W. Burnett, med. res.
Leave for 10 days granted First Lieut. J. W. Meelan.

Leave for 45 days granted Captain Slayton, C. A. C.
Leave for 10 days granted First Lieut. P. B. Connolly, med. res.
Leave for 45 days granted First Lieut. W. H. Boatwright, C. A. C.
Leave for three months granted Col. O. I. Straub, C. A. C.

First Lieut. J. B. Barnes, fifth infantry, relieved from station at Burlington, Vt., and will proceed to St. Albans, Vt.

Navy Orders
Lieut. Com. W. G. Briggs, detached the Ohio, to the Montana as executive officer.

Ensign F. T. Chew, detached command the A3, to command the F2.

Ensign J. S. Hulings, detached the Iris, to command the A3.

Boatswain Frank Shultz, detached the Marietta, to temporary duty receiving ship at New York, N. Y.

Chief Machinist A. D. Devine, detached the Albatross, home, wait orders.

Chief Machinist A. T. Percival, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal., to the Albatross.

Machinist O. R. Hewitt, to receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Mate Harry Forsdale, to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Paymaster's Clerk F. E. Crossman, appointed to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Movement of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Florida, Delaware, North Dakota and Utah at Annapolis; Stringham, at Washington; Osceola, Nebraska, Patapasco, Patuxent, Mars and Lebanon at Key West; Potomac, at Boston; Potomac, at Provincetown; Rainbow, at Taunting.

Sailed—Lebanon, from Key West for Guantanamo; Petrel, from New Orleans

for Key West; Prairie, from Guantanamo; Petrel, from New Orleans for Key West; Prairie, from Guantanamo for Manzanillo; Potomac, from Boston for Newport via Provincetown; Saratoga, from Olongapo for Shanghai.

Navy Notes
Senator McCumber reported favorably yesterday on the committee on pensions a bill by Senator Root to allow a pension of \$50 a month to Mrs. Mary B. Crowninshield, widow of Rear Admiral Crowninshield.

The bill has been pending for a considerable time. It was held up because of the facts that Mrs. Crowninshield has an income of her own.

Donald R. Battles of Pennsylvania, a naval constructor, has resigned his commission in the navy to enter the service of the Electric Boat Company. He was graduated from the naval academy and appointed a naval constructor in December, 1903. Recently he has been supervising the construction of naval vessels at the ship yard of the Fore River Company at Quincy, Mass.

The bills in question provide pensions for officers of the supreme judicial, the superior courts and probation officers and for an extra appropriation for the Lowell textile school.

TOWER FAMILY HOLDS REUNION
DETROIT, Mich.—Descendants of John Tower began a three days' reunion here Friday. About 200 Towers have arrived, and many more are expected. "This is the largest incorporated family in the United States," said Walter Lamont Tower of Dalton, Mass., corresponding secretary of the Tower Genealogical Society.

The Hotel Tuller is the headquarters of the big family and an elaborate entertainment has been arranged.

The Dome Parasol

Distinctly new, shown in black and white stripe or plain taffeta. Colors are green, King navy, pink, cardinal, old rose, green-brown and changeable effects.

Other Styles

Black and White Parasols—A variety of striking combinations, at 1.75 to 6.50

White Parasols—A wide selection for outing or beach, at 1.00 to 6.50

Children's Parasols—Styles and sizes for all, at 25c to 1.50

All Silk Parasols—In white, black and all wanted colors, at 1.98 to 6.50

Fancy Combination Parasols—Including embroidered, tucked and ribbon border styles, at 1.50 to 10.00

Pongee Parasols—Either plain or embroidered, lined effects and fancy ribbon styles, at 1.50 to 5.00

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They'll be copied to be sure, but Monday they won't be on sale anywhere else.

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7-Inch Brocade Sash Ribbon—In pink, white and blue. Regular 80c value. 69c

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CHELSEA CHURCH TO GET PARSONAGE

Announcement of the gift of a \$10,000 parsonage for the First Congregational church in Chelsea, promised by an anonymous donor on condition that the church wipes out its debt of \$8800, was made by the pastor, the Rev. Charles N. Thorp, at a meeting Friday night to commemorate the union of the First and Third Congregational churches of Chelsea seven years ago.

Immediately following this notice \$2025 was pledged by nine members of the church, through Walter F. Jones and the Winnisimmet Union, the women's organization of the church, pledged \$580.

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TITO BECOMES HEAD OF RICORDI

Heir of Giulio Expected to Have Liberal Policy in Dealings with Americans—Work of Two Publicity Directors Rated

WITH the descent of the scepter of the great music publishing house of Milan from Giulio Ricordi to Tito Ricordi, a new order of things in Italian opera arrangements in America may be expected. Giulio Ricordi, everybody seems to concede, wielded greater power than any other publisher or music manager of any kind. As head of the firm that publishes the operas of Puccini, Giulio Ricordi met opposition in America from one daring man, Andreas Dippel, the director of the Chicago opera company, and Giulio Ricordi did not yield. Now that the leadership of the house falls by inheritance to Tito, the son of Giulio, the question arises whether the old arbitrary policy of dealing with opera managers, that Mr. Dippel rebelled against, will not be modified. Operatic management is assuming a new aspect as the twentieth century advances into its teens. Manager and public stand in a different relation to each other than they did even six years ago, when Giulio Ricordi came to America to supervise the New York production of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." Opera is now a civic institution in the cities of the

United States where it is maintained, and it is quite unlike American opera as the elder Ricordi found it in 1908.

And what is opera when it is civic? It is no longer an institution which the public patronizes in case the managers give what pleases it and neglects if they offer up something that does not take its fancy. Opera is an institution which citizens stand by just as certainly as they stand by their public library and their art museum. Their support of it may be generous, or it may be parsimonious, but their loyalty to it as a part of their corporate life is unquestionable. They are willing to have visitors read their municipal character in it. So when an institution like the Chicago opera company refuses to admit any Ricordi productions into its repertory, not Mr. Dippel, but the musical people of Chicago is in rebellion against the publishers of Milan.

Americans have the habit of respecting European institutions whenever these touch their life in new ways. They do not hasten to cry out against the artistic or business methods of Italians whose traditions, like those of the Ricordi family, go back to the eighteenth century.

With dignity Mr. Dippel and the Chicago public took their stand on the Puccini question. They made no effort to bring the entire American operative alliance to their way of thinking, and so force a compromise on the ancient house that in the nineteenth century fostered the genius of Rossini, Donizetti and Verdi and that today protects and encourages the wonderful talent of Puccini.

Mr. Dippel and the Chicago public scarcely so much as besought eastern sympathy. But they got plenty of it just the same. Any opera public that is compelled to accept a work by an inferior composer as the price of having the masterworks of modern lyric Italy is bound to sympathize with another public that refuses to accept such terms. The question must occur to many, whether Tito Ricordi, the envoy of the great Milan house to New York and Boston a year ago, at the time of the production of "The Girl of the Golden West," did not perceive that he was in an entirely different artistic country from that which his father visited when "Madam Butterfly" was given its American start. If he did so perceive, and if he values artistic amity between Milan and the cities of the American alliance above arbitrary control of the operative development of the new world, he will certainly modify hereafter certain conditions in his agreements with Mr. Dippel, with Mr. Gatti and with Mr. Russell.

Experts Compared

In the departure for Europe Tuesday of Alexander Kahn, publicity director of the Boston opera company during the past year, those interested in music in Boston see no little significance. And the significance is neither greater or less whether the purpose of Mr. Kahn's trip is to join the director of the company and the president of the board of directors in making the plans for next season's Boston opera performances, or whether it is to engage artists for an American concert tour under his independent management. It is understood that Mr. Kahn is not now the press representative of the opera company; but that is not saying that he will not be when the season reopens. It is said that he contemplates bringing a former artist of the Boston opera company, Mme. Lipkowska, to America next winter for a series of concerts under his own direction. If Mr. Kahn has permanently retired from his post as publicity manager of the opera company, his work is of such importance as to demand reviewing. If he is to be a concert manager on his own hook, his probable plans are worthy of comment.

Mr. Kahn, in a year of service as intermediary between the management of the Boston Opera Company and the

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THINGS MOTHER USED TO MAKE

Dishes of other days good today

THE present generation of housewives knows very little, from a practical standpoint, about the good old-fashioned dishes which their mothers and grandmothers used to make. In fact, many of the recipes for these delicious viands have never appeared in print, but have been handed down from one generation to another by word of mouth. Suburban Life has collected the following:

New England Fish Chowder—Four slices of fat salt pork, six or eight potatoes, one small onion, two or three pounds of fresh haddock or codfish, eight Boston crackers. Fry the salt pork, with the onion, in the bottom of a kettle, skim from the fat and pour in about a quart of water. Slice the potatoes thin, after they have been washed and pared. Make alternate layers of fish and potatoes, seasoning each layer with pepper and salt. Cook until both are tender. Then put in the split crackers, which have been soaked in milk or water, as for clam chowder. Cook for 10 minutes. Pour in a quart of milk, add a small piece of butter and serve hot.

Brunswick Stew—One chicken or three pounds of lamb, four ears of corn, six tomatoes, one onion, four potatoes, salt and pepper. Cook the chicken or lamb until tender in two quarts of water. Take from the water and chop fine. Put back in the liquor, add four ears of corn cut from the cob, six tomatoes, one onion, four potatoes all chopped, salt and pepper to taste. Cook two hours. In winter this can be made by using canned corn and tomatoes.

Piccalilli—One peck of green tomatoes, one cupful of salt, six onions, four green peppers, allspice, cloves and mustard seed, vinegar. Wipe clean, cut into small pieces, sprinkle over them a cupful of salt and let stand over night. In the morning, drain off the liquor, add six onions, four green peppers, sliced thin, one ounce each of whole allspice, cloves and white mustard seed. Tie the

spices in a muslin bag, cover with vinegar, and cook three or four hours slowly, until very tender, in an agate kettle. This is much nicer if sealed in glass jars.

Oysters on Toast—Toast as many slices bread as you require. Wipe enough oysters to cover them and season with pepper and salt. Put a little hot water over the bread and place in a very hot oven, until the edges of the oysters curl. Serve hot, with a white sauce.

Scalloped Potatoes—Butter a baking-dish, pare and slice potatoes in small pieces. Put into the dish with salt, pepper and a little butter. Fill the dish with milk, sprinkle over the top cracker or bread crumbs, and cheese, if you like it. Bake in the oven for an hour and a half or two hours.

Strawberry Shortcake—One pint of flour, one third cup of lard, a little salt, milk enough to make a stiff dough, one box of strawberries, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda. Put the salt, soda, lard and cream of tartar into the dry flour, mix with milk (water will do) divide into halves and roll large enough for a Washington pie tin. Spread butter over one, lay the other on top, bake 20 minutes. Hull and wash and mash the berries and sweeten to taste. Separate the two cakes, butter and place the berries between. Serve hot.

Filled Cookies—One cupful of sugar, one half cupful of butter or lard, one cupful of milk, three and one half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of vanilla. Roll thin and cut with a cookie cutter.

Filling for Cookies—One cupful of chopped raisins, one half cupful of sugar, one half cupful of water, one teaspoonful of flour. Cook this until thick, being careful not to burn it. Place cookies in a well buttered pan, spread on a teaspoonful of the filling and cover with another cookie. Bake in a moderate oven.

POTPOURRI JAR

Here is a tested and approved formula for a potpourri jar, as printed in the New York Press.

Gather rose petals when the dew has been dried off by the morning sun and pack them in layers in a glass jar. The layers should be two inches deep and two tablespoonfuls of fine salt should be sprinkled over each layer.

Continue this until the jar is full, adding fresh petals as you gather them day by day, if you have not enough at first, and salting each stratum. Keep the jar in a cool, dark place and covered closely. The jar filled, do not open it for a week. Then turn out the salted petals upon a broad platter and toss and pick apart the matted mass until the leaves are disintegrated.

Have ready mixed this seasoning: Violet powder, half an ounce;orris root, one ounce; rose powder, half an ounce; heliotrope powder, half an ounce; powdered mace, half a teaspoonful; cinnamon, a quarter teaspoonful; cloves, one half teaspoonful; oil of roses, four drops; oil of chrisis, 10 drops; oil of melisse, 10 drops; oil of eucalyptus, 20 drops; bergamot, 20 drops; alcohol, two drams.

Incorporate the salted petals thoroughly with this mixture, pack in a clean "rose jar," and set away to ripen and sweeten. It will be ready for use in a fortnight and keep fragrant for years.

KITCHEN CABINET

In its systematic arrangement of utensils, with a place for everything and everything in its place, the kitchen cabinet bears much the same relation to the housekeeper that a completely equipped desk does to the business man or a well-stocked tool chest to the carpenter, says the Ladies World. It allows her to sit down at much of her work and thus saves walking to and fro. There should, of course, be an abundance of shelves, drawers and bins both above and below the table level, that the cabinet may be utilized to its fullest extent. As far as possible, the shelves should be enclosed, that contents may be kept free from dust. Some styles have glass doors.

The best bins have rounding bottoms. Containers for staple commodities, such as flour, sugar, etc., should be well within reach. An excellent arrangement for the flour holder is to have a glass inset at the front, that the quantity inside may be seen at a glance, also an attached sifter at the bottom, under which the mixing bowl may be placed. Grocery receptacles are sometimes included in the cabinet equipment. Glass jars with aluminum screw tops make an acceptable combination.

MUST MATCH

Color counts for a great deal at present. It is, however, color used with discretion. The latest method of introducing a right note of color is to be found in the handkerchief of the moment, says a Washington Herald writer. A little square of lawn, with a border in some bright tint, is tucked into the fastening of the tailor made. The little accessory must match some part of the toilet.

FASHIONS AND

BATHING SUIT OF BLACK SATIN REFRESHMENTS AT A WEDDING

In line with season's fashions

Menu may be simple or elaborate

BATHING suits are apt to follow the general trend of fashion and this year they are made with side closings and with big collars. Here is one that is made of black satin with trimming of white. A pretty feature is found in the rounded edges which finish the opening at the left side of the skirt.

Satin is one of the best liked materials and it is especially treated for salt water use, but there are more practical ones that many women like, and mohair is excellent, light weight serge is used and there are taffetas as well as satins that are adapted to the sea.

For trimming can be used any contrasting material, but nothing is smarter and nothing better than black and white, for it does not fade and it is always good in effect.

For the medium size the blouse and skirt will require 4½ yards of material, 27, 4 yards 38, 3½ yards 44 inches wide, the bloomers 3½ yards 27, 2 yards 38 or 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern, No. 7401, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PARE RIND THIN

A little point to remember when making orange marmalade or anything else where the rind of oranges is to be used, says the Chicago Journal, is that the rind should be pared off very thin, and there will be none of the disagreeable bitter taste that is otherwise noticed.



SHANTUNG GOOD FOR JOURNEYS

Other fabrics fit for traveling costumes

It is not as easy to choose a costume for traveling in summer as in winter. Even with the freshest of linens at the start, one is apt to look soiled and dusty in a short while, and serges are too warm unless one is going instantly to a cool climate; taffetas are not especially serviceable, and satin is hot, so one must choose with thought and after much looking around.

So far the genuine Chinese weave of shantung has proved most satisfactory for traveling, writes Anne Rittenhouse in the New York Times. Its indefinite tan tones do not show soil easily, and those who have tried it out on trips of long duration have found that it was worth the money they put into it.

A slim, short skirt of this, with one of the new sack coats that have a slight fullness at the back of the waist line, held under a short belt, is a good model to select. The skirt should have a habit back or one side plait, but it should avoid the wide box plait or the loose panel. It is a good thing, to remember, just here, that these additions should not be put on the back of a skirt when it is made of a fabric that easily wrinkles.

The skirt which buttons down the front should be high-waisted and the four-inch hem should be stitched with one row of self-colored silk at the top. The coat, in addition to its negligee back, should be open to the waist line, have wide revers and collar and long sleeves that are finished with two-inch turn-over cuffs, held at the back with link buttons.

By the way, remember this trick, for it is quite an attractive one on the new coats: The link buttons may be of Irish crochet, of white onyx, or handsome jewels, if one has them or can afford them. It is not necessary to have the coat sleeve fit the wrist snugly in order to use these turnover cuffs. They are often put on sleeves that are rather 'de.

Most of the new coats have plenty of pockets, which are not only the most agreeable kind of convenience in traveling, but which are also ornamental. There is one on each front below the waist line and one on the left over the bust. The new ones have flaps that are stitched down to the pocket itself and are finished off with a button.

Some of the pockets have flaps down

the middle and are strapped across with fancy bands; many are in irregular shapes and others are plain patch pockets with the envelope point fastened over the top.

Another satisfying choice of a going-away gown is dark foulard, the skirt unlined and the coat lined with the thinnest of white China silk. The French women have advocated foulard for coat suits for some years, but the Americans did not take to it, yet it has distinct advantages for this climate, as it is cool, does not wrinkle, and does not show soil.

One wants to get the dark colors in it, and then, if a slightly bizarre touch is not objectionable, one can use the Persian border for cuffs and collar, for pockets and for the hem of the skirt, or leave it off the skirt altogether. Marquise lined with thin silk or satin has a good many followers, and it makes up into a rather attractive, dressy suit, but there is no way of making it simple, as an American suit should be; therefore, it is much better to turn it into a one-piece frock.

SETS OF SACHETS

Tiny satin sachets of different colors, in packages of half a dozen, tied with narrow ribbon, through which is thrust a ribbon flower, are among the novelties, says the Newark News. Each of the small, sweet-scented bags has a gold-plated safety pin fastened in it, so the sachet may be quickly pinned into the gown. These sachets are not at all difficult to make and a gift of this sort is appreciated. Find out a friend's favorite sachet, and use this. Make the squares about two inches across, using different colored ribbon. The making of these sachets is dainty porch work.

PEANUT SOUP

One cup milk, one half teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, two teaspoons flour, cold water to make a smooth paste, two teaspoons of peanut butter. Scald water in double boiler and add peanut butter. Blend thoroughly, put seasonings with flour and water mixture, and add to the milk and peanut mixture. Stir till well cooked.—Woman's World.

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THE refreshments for a wedding may be simple or elaborate as one desires. At a wedding breakfast it is usual to serve a rather more extensive menu than at a reception. And the reason for this is that at a reception the viands are served en buffet, as it is called, that is passed around to the guests wherever they happen to be seated, while at a breakfast, all the guests are seated at small tables or at one large table. Breakfasts usually follow noon weddings and receptions, afternoon or evening weddings.

As a general rule the refreshments are served cold, though occasionally one or two hot dishes are introduced. Salads, ice cream, ices are of course the standards, with sandwiches of various kinds and fancy cakes and, most important of all, wedding cake—without which a bride would scarcely consider herself properly started on her wedding journey.

The following menus, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, will perhaps give some idea of the conventional dishes served on these occasions, although there is no hard and fast rule and the bride's mother can supply almost any dish that her fancy and her purse dictates, always providing it is suitable for a reception.

For a rather small wedding reception:

Chicken or Lobster Salad
Sandwiches Ice Cream Cake
Lemonade

For a simple wedding breakfast:
Strawberries a la Francaise
Jellied Bouillon
Creamed Chicken or Lobster Curry
Ices Assorted Cakes Bonbons

This menu will answer for an evening wedding reception:
Bouillon, hot or cold
Sandwiches
Fruit
Lemonade accessible at all times.

Three cornered sandwiches are the prettiest, so cut the slices of bread so that they will make a proper triangle when they are cut again. Of course,

discard the crusts and cut as thin as possible. Caviare, sprinkled with juice and salt; pa'te de foie gras, cucumber, green pepper and lettuce and moistened with mayonnaise, cheese and sliced olives with mayonnaise, English walnuts and cream cheese, dine paste, chicken and ham, these but a few of the varieties.

The refreshments at a wedding breakfast differ from those at a reception, always beginning with fruit.

The half of a melon is placed on each guest or a grapefruit or strawberries served with the bulk next comes bouillon in cups, then dish, curried lobster or shrimps in some form, and then game, salad, ice cream and cakes.

All wedding cake must be made at least a week before it is needed, even two weeks or a month is better, very delicious cake can be made by using one pound of flour, one pound powdered sugar, one pound of (the sweet unsalted butter is the best), two pounds of raisins, two pounds of almonds, one half pound of mixed cake, 12 eggs, one grated nutmeg, of an ounce of mixed spice, and one pound of ground almonds. First stir flour twice and put it near the stove that it will get thoroughly dry, seeded raisins and cut each in the four pieces and dredge with flour, the currants and dry in a clean shred the candied peel very fine and the nutmeg. Beat the butter to a work in the sugar and then add the beaten eggs very slowly, stirring a time and then slowly sift in the then add the fruit, candied peel, all and spice. Line the cake tin with

eral thicknesses of paper, taking the paper comes well above the edge of the tin. Bake in a moderate oven, door must not be opened until the has been in the oven at least three hours of an hour and must be closed gently. A cake of this size will about three hours to bake.

PAGODA LEADS IN PARASOL

Made of many materials in modified form

PERHAPS the best of the novelties in parasols is the modified pagoda, rounding up to a sharp point at the ferrule and down to a line almost straight for about eight inches above the edge. One seen was in plain silk, with a velvet border and narrow fringe; but the same shape is used for all kinds of materials.

Where the parasol is intended for general use, green is possibly the best color for lining the border; but green cannot be recommended for an entire lining, though the makers have used it for some very elegant parasols. The woman who can look well in the light that filters through a green sunshade is invulnerable, in point of complexion and coloring, and few there are who can successfully stand the test, says a New York Sun writer. Where the lingerie parasol has only the wide border lined with gay color, the body of the parasol is usually unlined, or lined plainly with very sheer lingerie material.

The unlined parasol of sheer stuff, which offers only a slight protection from the sun but is often very effective and becoming, is made up this season not only in lingerie, but in the finest of laces, with heavier lace used for a border, or in some cases with the border made of the fine lace or of fine net, matching that of the lace, corded and shirred. The soft, sheer shadow laces are liked for such parasols and make delightfully dainty and airy models, which are likely to be becoming, if not altogether practical, from a utilitarian point of view.

Lace is used, too, for attractive parasols in which scant lace frills are mounted on net or chiffon, and this idea, while not new, works out with an air of novelty because of the new laces used and the novel shapes sometimes chosen. Unlined net parasols are in evidence and are usually elaborated by shirred cordings. Some of them also have trimmings of heavy lace such as Venetian or filet, and others are trimmed in little bouillonettes, ruchings or pinked frills of taffeta. The taffeta trimmed models in net are, however, likely to be lined with the silk.

Black lace, usually Chantilly, is another of the sheer parasol materials, the lace being in most cases mounted on white. Black velvet ribbon in knots, festoons or bands often trims the black lace and is much used even on the colored and white parasols.

Among the black and white parasol effects, black, tucked chiffon, over white, trimmed with heavy cream lace and black velvet is particularly successful, and black chiffon laid plainly over white shadow lace is sometimes attractive. This last idea is carried out, too, in black chiffon over colored or flowered stuff, and white chiffon is often used instead of the black. Fine cream net over flesh pink chiffon is another of the modish things in parasols and is extremely becoming.

Striped taffetas and striped satins are popular for parasol use, rather wide

stripes having the preference, and made up very plainly, though a model shows such striped material, much modified pagoda shape, with edge rolling back to show a link plain color.

Handles are simpler than usual. Ornate ones may be had and the old of jeweling, of carved animals, grotesque heads, of beading, of flowers, etc., are all represented; but the smartest parasols are very like have natural wood handles of some plain kind, graceful in shape and alive in finish and coloring.

CHILDREN'S HATS

The little mushroom shapes are good in children's hats. No one denied the becomingness of the close little bonnets over curls and ring little faces, and it is pleasing to note that fashion is continuing the Little straw bonnets are trimmed with wreaths, cabochons, bunches of flowers. Frequently a d frill of printed batiste is placed at the crown or under the brim.

Cretonne, cut out and applied in linen shapes, the flowers connect stems of green silk cord or sout braid, gives a childish simplicity, colorful decoration to a bonnet tags us back to Kate Greenaway's children.

The simple cocardes and ornaments, straw, beads, feathers and braid are used on one side of bell-shaped hats will be used extensively season, according to the Detroit Press.

These can be fashioned out of ends from the scrap and on shapes that will suit any little. Lingerie hats are of two types, large flat hat, rejoicing in a full lace or embroidery, and the little cap that suggests the theater of last winter.

Tiny rosebuds, daisies, forget-me-nots or large, single roses decorate lingerie shapes. Frills of valenci fine embroidery or soft ribbon softer underbrims.

FASHION BITS

Sheer lingerie or net dyed to the of the material and the heavy lace often used for the upper part of bodice, in order to make the frock fortably cool.

The triple skirt, each section scant and clinging, is very pretty in the materials with narrow borders Philadelphia Times.

GOWNS OF GRAY

There are certain shades of marquisette which, put over silk or satin of the same color, most charmingly light and become an exchange. This gray trim with ecru lace and black velvet up into the daintiest gown imagin

THE HOUSEHOLD

JONQUIL SPRAY FOR SCARF OR CENTERPIECE

Embroidery may be done in white or the natural color



JUNE IN A VEGETABLE GARDEN

Plants that need attention and seeds to be sown

DURING June only odds and ends of work can, as a rule, be done in the vegetable garden. Of course, the crops already planted must be cultivated and kept free from weeds, both to save as much plant food as possible and to keep the soil as moist as possible.

One of the most important things to do this month is to give rhubarb the little attention that it will well repay in after years. This consists in cutting the flower stalks before the seeds have a chance to form. At any time that the stem is seen to be developing, the cutting should be done—the sooner the better. The ripening of the seed takes a large amount of food from the roots and thus impairs the quality and quantity of the stalks that develop the following year. If the stalks are cut, this food is stored in the roots for future use. It is a good plan to give a liberal application of very rich soil to the plants if this was not already done in early spring. Natural fertilizer is better. It should be spread thickly on the surface or mixed with the soil by shallow forking.

In order to have the greatest satisfaction from asparagus, cutting of the stalks should cease this month. There is a rule practised by old gardeners. It is never good to cut asparagus after green peas are first pulled in the same garden. If a dressing of natural fertilizer has not been given the asparagus bed already, no further delay should be tolerated. It is a good plan to supplement any natural fertilizer plowed under with a liberal dressing of ground bone. There is no reason why nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia should be used until next spring. These fertilizers are applied to force growth. No forcing is necessary during the balance of the season, rather the reverse.

During the next six or eight weeks the temperature will be too hot to produce the best radishes, lettuce, peppergrass and mustard from seed sown as late as this. The cos or romaine varieties of lettuce may, however, be planted with greater likelihood of success than the ordinary kinds sown usually in the early spring. Other vegetables will readily take the places of these early spring kinds and their absence will not be noticed; besides when they come in again in the fall there will be more or less of a change. If one desires a piquant salad during midsummer and has not already sown nasturtium, the sooner these seeds are planted the better.

Any time this month or even during July will be soon enough to sow cauliflower, cabbage, brussels sprouts, kohlrabi and other seeds of plants belonging to the cabbage group for the autumn table. These seeds should be sown in partly shaded places and kept as cool and moist as possible until they have attained transplanting size. Preferably they should not be grown in the greenhouse or in hotbeds, because such situations during summer would be too hot. When they have become large enough to be transplanted the ground should either be thoroughly soaked where the individual plants are to stand or setting in the garden should be delayed until after a heavy shower. Immediately after planting the surface should be made loose by the use of the steel handbrake.

There is still plenty of time to sow sweet corn, providing the selection of varieties is made among those kinds that ripen in 90 days or less. If the choice is made among the exceedingly early kinds, such as the Cory and the Crosby, planting may continue until the middle of July. It is well to make successive sowings a week apart until that time.

If one is hesitating about planting squashes no further delay should occur. There is still plenty of time for the quick growing kinds to yield well before frost. As an additional safeguard the selection should be made among the summer varieties, such as the crookneck, scalloped or pattypan and the turban

groups. An excellent kind is known as the vegetable marrow.

Practically the same remarks as have been made about squash will apply to cucumbers, muskmelons and watermelons, though the last requires, as a rule, more time than the others.

Perhaps the very best plant to put in the garden after the first garden peas are out of the way is celery. The pea vines should be removed and the ground hoed to get rid of weeds. Then a trench 15 to 18 inches wide and about six inches deep should be dug and soil made very rich with well decayed natural fertilizer should be placed in the bottom. The plants may be set alternately in double rows so as to stand six or eight inches apart or they may be set in single rows. As the digging of the trench is considerable work, the double row system is usually preferred in garden practice. The plants may usually be purchased from gardeners. This is generally a cheaper way than to devote labor to growing the small number that a household would require.

If choice can be made of plants ordinarily grown and those that have been transplanted, preference should be given to the transplanting ones because they will usually have better root systems. When set they should be thoroughly watered and from that time forward should not lack moisture in the soil.

Beyond keeping them free from weeds and also keeping the surface loose and open by an occasional scratching with a rake, no attention need be given until the plants are six inches or more tall when the stalks should be brought back more or less with the hands and earth worked up somewhat against their bases. This operation need not occur until at least six weeks after the plants have been set in the trench. Later still a second "handing," as it is called, may be given and still later earthing or banking so as to blanch the stalks.

ENGLISH MEAT PIE

A beefsteak pie à l'Anglaise differs from the corresponding American dish in that one or two hard boiled eggs, cut in slices, are placed under the top crust; and no potatoes are used, says the New York Tribune. To prepare it cut two pounds of lean beef in half-inch squares, and two sliced onions and stew them together in a saucepan, with one ounce of butter, for 10 minutes. Stir in two tablespoons of flour and mix well. Moisten with one quart of water or white stock, still stirring. Season with pepper and salt and add a bouquet of herbs. Let the whole cook 20 minutes, then take out the bouquet and fill a pie dish with the preparation of meat. Place the slices of hard boiled egg on top. Cover with pie crust. Glaze the surface with the yolk of an egg and bake the pie in a hot oven until a light brown. Use an ordinary pie crust.

DAINTY COLLAR

To wear with colored linen dresses, a sailor collar of sheerest mull is most effective, says the Philadelphia North American. It requires a half yard of material. After cutting the collar out, finish the edge with an inch-wide frill of finely-plaited net. Cuffs to match may be made with rounded or square corners and edged with the plaited net. If a touch of color is desired, a row of feather-stitching where the net is joined to the collar supplies it.

ITALIAN RELIEF

In the array of jabot and belt sets are those in Italian relief embroidery, says the New York Press. These sets come in a large variety of designs ready to be embroidered. These bits of embroidery are just the thing to add to your summer work bag supply, for they are to be bought in the art shops.

BOUDOIR CAP

Now that the boudoir cap has become a part of every bride's outfit why not make her one of these, says a writer for the Philadelphia North American.

One yard of net, all-over lace or the sheerest of French cambric, two yards of ribbon in the color she loves best and one yard of lace edge are the necessary materials.

Cut from the material used for this cap a circle 14 inches in diameter, turn in the edge and run a drawthread all the way around. Pull this up so that it will fit your head, then make a ruffle of the lace edge and sew it to the gathered edge of the cap. Around the joining point put a band of ribbon tied in a small bow on one side and directly opposite tie a larger bow of the remaining ribbon. Sew this on securely and the cap is ready for use. Small flowers made of ribbon are frequently used to trim these little caps, while other more elaborate ones are trimmed with lace motifs set into the plain material.

MAPLE INLAID

There is a new style of furniture of plain line that is of gray maple inlaid with copper and silver in simple conventional designs. The furniture is of the light weight mission order though not so severe in line and with the metal inlay a trace of color is introduced, says the Indianapolis News. The chairs are roomy and comfortable and the pieces include a chest of drawers that is made with cabinet top in which there are three small drawers and two cupboards; a sewing table with drop leaves, dressing table and stool, flat top desk and all the rest.

CURTAINS FOR A SUMMER HOME

Pretty materials that are inexpensive

WHETHER she stays at home or flits to country or seashore, the good housekeeper likes to have a complete change of "window dressing" in summer. For the summer home, the little bungalow nestled among the hills or perhaps down by the sea, short curtains are more advantageous than long ones because they launder easily and can be done up at home.

The long curtains which in past years were universal with all classes have fortunately lost some of their popularity. At best they were inartistic, rather spoiling the looks of a room, while the short curtains are not only practical, but if chosen carefully add materially to the beauty of an apartment.

Curtains should be pleasing to the artistic sense, attractive to the home lover and inexpensive, says Needlecraft. When choosing curtains always consider the room which they are to grace. Do not hang dull white curtains in a cold north room.

An inexpensive quality of dotted swiss makes dainty curtains for the bedrooms of your summer cottage. These can be made at home, the inner edge and bottom finished either with a frill of the plain swiss or a straight edge of coarse linen lace. The latter is newer and costs very little more than the frill.

When making the curtains be sure you cut them long enough not only to cover the entire window, but also allow an inch or two for shrinkage. It is most trying for the housekeeper to find after her pretty curtains have been washed that they do not come to the bottom of the window, but look rather as if the windows had outgrown their dresses.

A heavy quality of ecru net suits well the living room and dining room. Linen torchon lace is an admirable trimming for these. It can be applied to the edge; insertion may be run an inch or two inside the edge, or you can set in several lace motifs, cutting out the net underneath and sewing them in place by hand.

Scrim, in all its various degrees of transparency, can well be adapted to curtains for the summer home. These are made usually with a narrow lace edge, the scrim being too stiff to make a graceful ruffle on the side.

Fancy nets are used, but they are

more or less expensive and do not wear as well as plain net.

Curtains of cretonne, chintz and allied materials are immensely successful in sunny rooms. These are sometimes used as inside curtains, with a sash curtain of thinner material next the window. Casement cloth is another favorite, and looks very well if embroidered or appliqued with bright-colored flowers or conventional figures.

Perhaps the most inexpensive of all curtains, which, however, wear well and always look fresh, are those made of unbleached cheesecloth. When bought by the piece (12 yards) it costs but a few cents a yard and always cuts to better advantage.

The soft ecru color of the cheesecloth seems to demand a border done in stencil, and in this may be introduced any color or colors desired. Of course you must be careful to have the color in the border harmonize with the furnishing of the room in which they are to hang. An entire house may be curtained with cheesecloth when the color scheme in the borders differs to suit each particular room. Finish the edges with wide hems, then carefully apply the stencil design. It is easy and fascinating work, costing very little.

If you wish, use the same design on all the curtains, only changing the color of dye used in the stencil for different rooms. These curtains wash beautifully; when treated with a very thin starch and ironed when they are quite wet they will keep their freshness for a long time.

BASTE ON PAPER

Every one who sews knows how hard it is to put a lace yoke in a dress and get it nice and even, says Needlecraft. Try basting it upon a well fitting paper yoke and sew it in together. After the stitching is done the paper can easily be torn from beneath.

WOOL SHAWLS

Little Shetland wool shawls are much better for seashore use than scarfs of chiffon or mousseline de soie, as they do not crinkle in the dampness. They have a recommendation in always being becoming to any woman, and especially to young girls.—Indianapolis News.

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TRIED RECIPES

Series of state chocolate recipes—7
VERMONT CHOCOLATE COCONUT CAKE

HALF cup of butter, 1½ cups of sugar, cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, three even cups of flour, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder; cream butter and sugar together; add milk and then the flour, with baking powder in it, and, lastly the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in layers. Filling—Melt two squares chocolate, add cup sugar, tablespoon flour, cup sweet milk, yolks of two eggs and cook in a double dish until it thickens. Stir in half cup of freshly grated coconut. Spread on top and between layers; also sprinkle coconut on top of cake.

VIRGINIA CHOCOLATE PIE
Cup of milk; three quarter cup sugar, three tablespoons chocolate, three egg yolks; grate the chocolate and heat with the milk; add sugar and yolks beaten to a cream and flavor with vanilla. Bake with undercrust; when done, spread the well beaten whites (to which has been added a half cup of granulated sugar and a little vanilla) over the top and slip it in the oven to brown. This makes two pies.

WASHINGTON CAKE
Piece of butter size of an egg, yolks of three eggs, cup brown sugar, four tablespoons chocolate, half cup milk; mix well; then mix two teaspoons baking powder with 1½ cups flour and add the whites of three eggs. Bake in three layers.

Filling—Beat an egg, cup each of milk and granulated sugar, teaspoon vanilla, tablespoon cornstarch. Mix well and boil until it thickens; when cold stir in quarter pound chopped blanched almonds.

WISCONSIN SPICED CHOCOLATE CAKE
Four eggs, saving out the whites of two for frosting; two cups each of sugar and flour, cup of sour milk, teaspoon soda, half cup butter, a quarter cake of grated chocolate, teaspoon cinnamon, a little cloves, allspice and nutmeg. Bake in layers and put together with boiled icing flavored with vanilla.

WYOMING MAHOGANY CAKE
Half cup butter, 1½ cups sugar, three eggs, half cup sweet milk, level teaspoon soda dissolved in milk, half cup grated chocolate in half cup of milk. Boil; set off and cool, then stir into cake. Stir into cake two cups flour; flavor with vanilla.—San Francisco Call.

WORTH KNOWING

Owing to the bright color of the beet it makes an attractive addition to mixed chow-chows and pickles.

A little soft soap spread over hard putty will soon soften it so that it may be quickly removed.

To cool an oven while baking never leave the door open, but cool it by the dampers or removing one of the plates over the oven.

To avoid unpleasant odors that arise from cooking cabbage, cover it with slices of bread about half an inch thick during the boiling process.

A plateful of grated Parmesan cheese is served in many households with macaroni or spaghetti instead of cooking the cheese with it.

If you haven't a shoe horn, drop your handkerchief into your shoe before inserting the foot, then pull tight and it will slip on easily.—Racine Journal News.

BREAD POINTERS

If you wish the top of your loaves of bread to be glazed as is the baker's Vienna bread, just before it is taken from the oven brush over the top of each loaf with thin boiled cornstarch.

Rolls should rise to more than double their original size before being put in the oven.

To make bread have a soft crust wrap each loaf in a cloth as soon as it comes from the oven.—Newark News.

FRANKLIN GEMS

One pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful melted shortening, 3 tablespoonfuls baking powder, 1 quart Franklin flour, 1 tablespoonful sugar, salt. Grease the pans and heat very hot. Then put in dough and bake for 20 minutes. If you bake more than you want for a single meal, steam the remainder for the next, as they are delicious treated in this way.

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POWER OF THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Organizations working for the public good

LAST summer two women were traveling through one of the middle western states when they came to a most unattractive little prairie town. "How dreary and forlorn existence must be in such a monotonous place!" said one of them. "Raw newness," answered the other, "without a tree or a bit of natural beauty to make it homelike. What do they find to think about?"

A little later these women found that in that very town, desolate and neglected as it seemed, there was a flourishing women's club which pursued an excellent course of study, and that a short time previous they had procured a good lecturer for a public lecture on the topic of study for that season. They had also started a traveling library, which was working successfully and had already given a higher tone to the little community where they lived.

I tell the story to illustrate how much a course of club study can do for a community, writes Helen M. Winslow in the Delineator. There are always women of intelligence who are fond of reading and who have gifts of various kinds, but until some one is brave enough to call them all together and start a club, there is such a lack of homogeneity among them that the spirit of public service is absolutely nil.

Even if they do no more than take up a course of literary work; even if it is elemental in character, it creates an in-

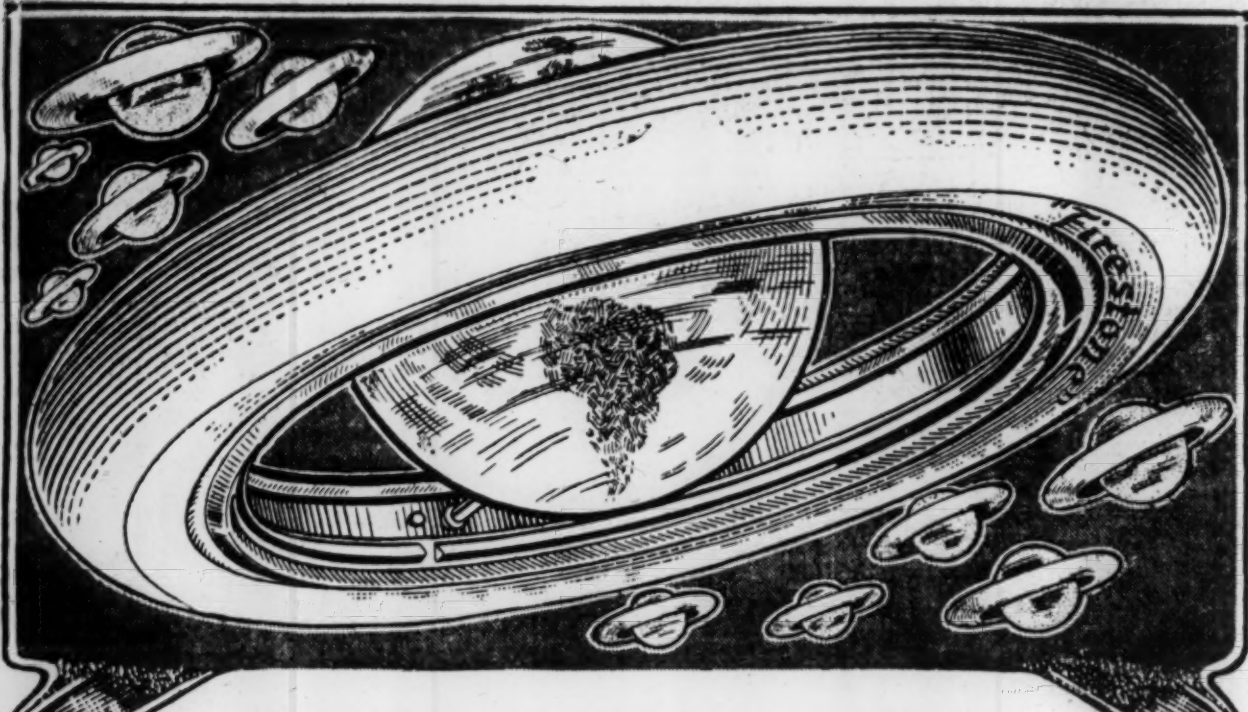
terest in reading, in books, in public spirit. Frequently the circulating or the traveling library is the first result; then comes the public library. Then comes the feeling of civic pride. And then the whole town begins to wake up. It is interesting to note the influence women's club legislative committees are awakening among the membership everywhere in the subject of better laws. Take New Jersey, for instance. The legislative department of the state federation there indorsed bills for the following subjects, and not only indorsed, but worked for them:

A law prohibiting women working in factories and workshops more than 10 hours a day, or 60 hours a week.

A law for the closing of stores Saturday night, and for the Saturday half holiday during July and August.

A law for active, compulsory education, with a state truancy officer to be appointed under civil service requirements, with active truancy officers in every school district in the state.

In North Dakota the legislative committee seems especially interested in most of the present-day reforms, and the chairman, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, says that 57 clubs in that state, out of 100 in the state federation, are using topics and study outlines sent by her committee; some of the clubs devoting the entire year and some only an afternoon or two to them.



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ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, well known manufacturers of automobile tires and other rubber goods is issuing very interesting circulars relating to golf and the different line of golf ball made by that company.

A recent acquisition to the staff of General Manager Gunn of the Studebaker Corporation is that of A. I. Philp, who joins as assistant sales manager of the automobile division. Mr. Philp will assist E. R. Benson, the new Studebaker sales manager.

F. G. Koegel of Chicago, champion globe trotter of the world, is on his way around the world on a motor cycle. Although he holds records for walking around the world and riding around on a bicycle, he is now seeking new laurels astride the two wheeler.

The runs and tours committee of the Bay State Automobile Association, having made careful investigation, have decided upon Lake Spofford, N. H., as the place and the Pine Grove Springs Hotel as the stopping place for the annual outing to be held this year, June 15, 16 and 17.

J. J. Cole, president of the Cole Motor Car Company, Indianapolis manufacturers of the Cole, for which G. E. & H. J. Habich Company of this city are state distributors, together with W. L. Colt, New York Cole eastern distributor, were the guests of honor at an informal dinner at the Hotel Thorndike yesterday noon.

A large new addition to the offices of the F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, is just now being completed, and plans to give the factory additional facilities are also under way. This is in addition to the

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has issued the address delivered by P. D. Wagoner before the Master Teamsters Association, Builders Hardware Association and Massachusetts Grocers Association on "The Electric Vehicle for Trucking and Delivery" in a very neat pamphlet.

The Chauffeurs Federation of America, at its annual meeting in New York this week, elected these officers: President, B. F. Earl, West Quincy, Mass.; first vice-president, C. O. Brown, Boston; second vice-president, Joshua Conim, Rochester; secretary, A. J. Seaton, Utica; treasurer, H. D. Finch, Utica.

Several manufacturers of automobiles in this country have been looking into the wire wheel question with a view to equipping their product with this sort of wheel. In the 300-mile race at Indianapolis four of the cars to start were fitted with such wheels. The move toward wire wheels interests tire makers greatly, too.

Custodians of the polls in California underwent some interesting experiences at the recent presidential primary where the state's native-born women voted for the first time. None of the incidents was any more epoch-making than one which took place in San Francisco when an American-born woman of Chinese parentage, Miss Tie Leung, drove up to a voting booth in a Flanders "20" motor car from which she descended and demurely cast her first ballot.

The motor truck has found another field in which it has not only proved its usefulness, but its adoption will increase the efficiency to such an extent that it will be only a short time before every city of any importance will adopt it for the work intended. The experiments being made by the city of Detroit in the laying of asphalt, with the aid of a five-ton G-M-C truck, equipped with mechanical dumping body, warrants the above statement, for its use not only expedites the unloading of this material, but enables the workmen to spread it while hot, thereby improving the surface of the pavement, for if asphalt is laid while it is of the right temperature, it packs much smoother.

The trend of the times in mechanical matters is generally well reflected by discussions in the mechanical publications. Just now and for a number of months these magazines have been devoting considerable space to the worn gear as a final drive for motor trucks. This form of drive was introduced in this country a little more than a year ago by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo in its five-ton truck, and the attention now being given to this gear type may be regarded as evidence of its success when applied to commercial vehicles.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists is growing at the rate of nearly 1000 members a month—which means that hundreds are being converted each week to the advantages and pleasures of motorcycling. The report for May shows that 986 new members were enrolled during that month, making a total membership of 15,348. Indiana led, with 125 new members; Ohio had 113; Illinois 118.

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News of Interest to Automobilists

MILWAUKEE IS PREPARING FOR BIG MOTOR CAR RACES

Most Expert Road Builders Are Being Engaged to Fix Up Course Over Which Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize Contests Will Be Run in September

Milwaukee, Wis., is preparing for the Vanderbilt cup and grand prize races with a vim. In fact the general public has no idea of the broad lines along which interests in that city are working to stage the greatest road race meet ever seen in the middle West.

At the invitation of B. J. Ruddle, manager of the Milwaukee Dealers Association, M. W. Colwell, secretary of the Motor Racing Drivers Association, made a trip to Milwaukee, following the 500-mile race at Indianapolis. Mr. Ruddle wanted Mr. Colwell to see what a wonderful 8½-mile course was being built and how enthusiastic the citizens are over the project, so that he would be in a position to give drivers and entrants first hand information about the circuit. Upon his return East Mr. Colwell had a talk with Ralph De Palma and David Bruce-Brown as they were about to sail for Europe and through them the best foreign drivers and factories abroad will obtain considerable interesting information about the races.

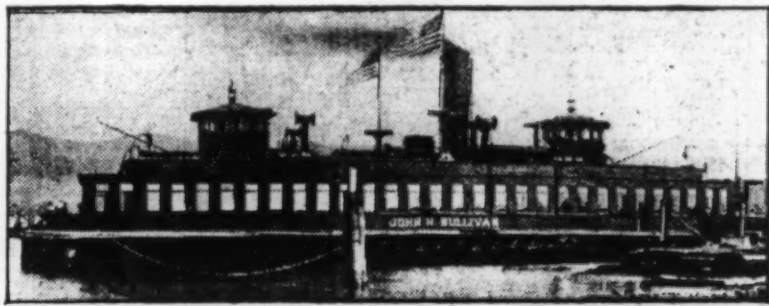
What is known as the Greenfield course has been selected. It lies south-west of the city and is only about a 20-minute ride from the business district. Last week the work of surveying the course and clearing away rocks and boulders began and now six big gasoline tractor road building machines are at work. By the end of the week 10 gangs of men will be tearing up as many sections of the road. Every inch of the road is to be rebuilt—not merely matted and oiled, but actually rebuilt. At present the circuit is a peculiar one. The used part of the road in many places is narrow, but there are wide grassy sections on either side between the road and gutterway and this will all be torn

up, a wide cracked stone roadbed laid over the natural earth and then a fit surface dressing applied.

There will be very slight crowning done on the circuit, it being the object of the builders to secure a course wide enough for four cars to run abreast in the stretches. The work is under the supervision of the state highway commissioner and the same experts who oiled the course at Savannah have been retained for this job. They will shortly begin experiments with the dressing which the course is to receive in order to ascertain just what grade of oil is best adapted to it. Every detail of the work is being carefully planned by experts. Between now and the latter part of September, when the races will be run, there is ample time to construct this eight and a fraction miles of road thoroughly. It is planned to have it in shape by the middle of August and any weak spots developing after that time will be promptly repaired.

An idea of what pains the Milwaukee people are taking to make this course as nearly ideal as possible can be obtained from the fact that where one corner of the course has a sharp acute angle, an arc of road is to be cut right through a large wheat field, this short cut being about one eighth of a mile in length. This will mean much work and a great deal of expense, but it is considered worth while in view of the fact that it will make the course that much safer and faster. Other corners of the course will be rounded off to some extent so that several cars can round a turn together without danger. The turns are not to be banked but instead will be left flat, as the majority of drivers prefer flat turns to the banked.

LATEST ADDITION TO E. BOSTON FLEET



Ferryboat John H. Sullivan designed by Swasey, Raymond & Page, Inc.

NEW FERRYBOAT ARRIVES AT SLIP

Boston's new ferryboat, the John H. Sullivan, now lies at the East Boston slip of the South Ferry, being prepared for service at once. She was built at Newburg, N. Y., at a cost of \$118,000, and arrived from New York under her own steam yesterday.

The end gates will be put on and the engineers will be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the engines.

INCREASE IN TRUCK BUSINESS

General Motors Truck Company reports a substantial increase in business during the month of May, several exceptionally large orders being booked. "The demand is not confined to any particular point," says Gleason Murphy, vice-president of the company. "All of the important trade centers are active. Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, especially, are alive right now to the truck proposition and a number of the most important commercial houses in these cities are falling in line. The keen competition existing today means a great effort toward increased efficiency and it is found that the motor truck plays an important part in bringing this about. When commercial houses buy trucks in dozen lots it can only mean that the investigation has proven that they are both economical and efficient."

MAY BUILD SPEEDWAY

COLUMBUS, O.—The Columbus Automobile Club is discussing the question of constructing a motor speedway to be modeled after the speedway at Indianapolis. The matter of constructing a board track is also being considered, and plans and specifications for the board track are being prepared.

REPUBLIC TIRES



Staggered Tread

The most miles

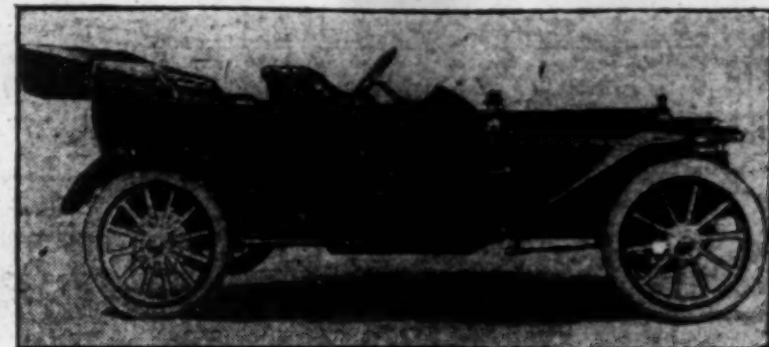
per dollar.

Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.

733 Boylston Street, Boston

"Staggered Tread," Pat. Sept. 18, 22, '08.

HANDSOME TOURING CAR, 1912



THE MATHESON SILENT SIX OF THE CRUISER TYPE

FORM POWER BOAT DIVISION, B. Y. C.; CRUISE JUNE 15-17

A power boat division of the Boston Yacht Club has been organized and plans made for the first power boat run under yacht club auspices.

The rendezvous will be at City Point June 15, early in the afternoon, and from there the fleet will make a run to Marblehead. June 16 the boats will cruise in naval formation to Hull, and June 17 maneuvers will take place prior to the open races held by the Boston Yacht Club for sailboats. Rear Commodore Roger Upton's steam yacht Elizabeth will be the flagship during the run.

The division voted to apply to the club for recognition. Commodore Douglas was elected commander temporarily and A. P. Homer, secretary. No definite action was taken regarding a distinguishing flag to be displayed at the spreader. The division will comprise boats propelled by machinery, and will include auxiliaries.

Commander Douglass volunteered to head the run of June 15-17, with the power cruiser Zui Zia. The regatta committee of the club will send out a circular giving particulars of the proposed runs. It is the intention to make the cruising speed that of the slowest boat. Captains will be requested to report aboard the flagship before the start, also on the following morning. Eight owners present agreed to participate in the event.

SOCKALEXIS RUNS TO RECORD

BANGOR, Me.—Andrew Sockalexis, the Oldtown Indian, who will compete in the Olympic marathon, ran Friday afternoon from Bangor to Oldtown, 13 miles, 300 yards, in 1h., 14m., 49s., beating his record by two minutes. This course is exceptionally hard, with some steep hills.

wonderfully and the tire output is an excellent barometer of the coming of the truck into commercial life.

"We are positively swamped with orders," continues Mr. Martin, "and the demand is increasing each day."

Mr. Martin also intimates that a complete wheel shop will be installed in all the important branches of the company to give truck owners every facility to make quick changes. The new shop recently opened at the Philadelphia branch is proving a big success.

Commenting on the output of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Mr. Martin says that the week ending May 13 was a record one in the history of the company. For the six working days 146,114 pounds of solid tires were manufactured; 24,053 pneumatic casings and 28,980 inner tubes.

ANOTHER NOVEL USE IS FOUND FOR THE MOTOR TRUCK

The International Motor Company has just put on the market a very interesting post hole digger and derrick, which is one of the most unique applications of the motor truck so far made. Briefly, the post hole digger and derrick consists of a three-ton Mack chassis, which is backed up to the curb or wherever the telephone, telegraph or electric transmission line is to be constructed, and in 10 minutes or less with the use of its engine and the special devised derrick and drilling apparatus, digs a hole seven feet deep and then with the power of the engine hoists the largest and heaviest pole and lowers it into the hole.

The truck is as stated, the standard three-ton type such as International Motor Company has supplied in large numbers to the Associated Bell Telephone companies throughout the country. The platform of the rear of the truck is reinforced with a heavy high beam and over the rear end is erected a boom. This boom supports the drilling apparatus which is a modified carpenter's expansion drill. The drill is about one foot long and has a disc-shaped plate with tooth cutting edge which throws up the earth as the drill bores into it. The disc also supports the core of loose earth and at a signal to the driver of the truck, drill can be raised and drawn from the hole by cable attached to standard which is operated by truck motor.

After the hole has been drilled and dirt removed, the chain is fastened about the pole to be set and in almost a jiffy the pole is hoisted and dropped into the hole that has been dug.

The money-saving possibilities of this Mack pole hole digger and derrick can be fairly imagined from the fact that two men working together can dig about four post holes in a day and that it takes a very considerable gang of men, after the holes are dug to set up the poles and tamp the earth around. Mack post hole digger and derrick can haul the poles to the spot selected, dig the holes and then set the poles. Not only is it a money-saver, but it is possible to set so many more poles in a given time than the ordinary construction method.

KENWORTHY WINS SHEPARD CUP

PROVIDENCE—Playing par golf for most all of the 32 holes, H. E. Kenworthy of the Metacomb Club won from H. MacColl of the Wannamoisett Club in the finals for the spring championship and the John Shepard, Jr., trophy Friday. Kenworthy was 3 up on his opponent on the morning play.

Kenworthy's card showed a 41 and a 39 for the morning play. In the afternoon he finished the first nine holes in a 42.

Motor Cars at 50% Discount

Greatest Offering of Automobile Bargains Ever Seen in Boston. Every Car Guaranteed. See List of Exhibitors

Baker Electric	\$400	Overland Runabout	\$375
Buick 14	425	Packard Touring, 1910	2400
Buick 19	550	Peerless 4-cylinder, 5-passenger	1650
Buick 14	400	Pierce 6-36 Touring	1650
Buick 17	625	Pierce 6-36 Limousine	2500
Buick 17	550	Pope Hartford	1250
Buick 5	475	Pullman Limousine	1250
Buick 4	400	Rambler, 7-passenger, 1910	1250
Cadillac, 4-passenger	775	Rambler, 5-passenger, 1911	900
Columbia Electric	300	Rambler, 5-passenger, 1910	800
Detroit Electric, 1911, Edison battery	1950	Reo, 1910	650
Detroit Electric, 1910	950	S. G. V. 5-passenger, 1911	2000
Elmore, 5-passenger	1000	Stearns, 4 passenger, 1910	1500
Franklin	850	S. G. V. Limousine, 1912	3000
Lozier, 6 cyl., 7 pass., 1910	2500	S. G. V. Chassis, 1912	1900
Lozier, 4 cyl., Limousine, 1910	2750	Stearns	1525
Lozier, 6 cyl., 7 pass., 1911	3500	Stevens-Duryea, 4 cyl., 5 pass.	400
Peerless, 7 pass., 1910	1650	Studebaker	1475
Peerless Chassis, 1912	2500	Waverly Electric, Sarry	800
Maxwell, 5-passenger	650	Welch-Detroit, 7 passenger, 1911	1500
Maxwell AA	275	Winton, 5 passenger, 1910	1500

BOSTON ARENA MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Every car here is owned by Boston agents of representative motor cars. Every car here has been taken in exchange for a new car. Every car is exactly as represented and worth 50% more than price at which it will be sold. Every dollar asked represents equal cash outlay by men whose judgment of motor car value is that of experts.

Boston Electric Garage Company
Boston Motor Company
Buick Motor Company
Dodge Motor Vehicle Company
Lenox Motor Car Company

Lozier Motor Company
The Marquette Company
Taylor Palmer Garage Company
United Motor Boston Company
Winton Motor Car Company

ADMISSION 25c

THIS AD GOOD FOR ONE ADMISSION FREE

USED LOZIER CARS

Owing to delay in completing new building, we have no room to store our cars. Must be sold to save storage charges.

OTHER MAKES

Including 1912-1911-1910-1907 Peerless, 1911 Pierce-Arrow, Stevens-Duryea, National, Elmore, from \$500 upwards.

LOZIER MOTOR CO.

USED CAR DEPARTMENT,

20 Aberdeen Street, Off Beacon Street

Big New England Tour

**FORTY-THREE CLUBS
ARE ADDED TO ROLL
OF A. A. MEMBERS**

Nebraska Leads With 12,
Kansas 11, Ohio 9, Iowa 7,
Pennsylvania, Oklahoma,
Idaho, Montana 1 Each

GOOD ROADS REPORT

NEW YORK—Forty-three clubs were added to the A. A. membership roll at the semi-annual meeting of the national assembly at the Hotel Astor recently, with the directors present mostly from the Atlantic seaboard. Kansas reported 11 clubs, Nebraska 12, Iowa seven, Ohio nine, and Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Idaho and Montana one each. Forty-two state bodies and some 400 clubs are now included in the A. A. A. total.

President Robert P. Hooper presided, with former Presidents William Hotchkiss and Lewis R. Spear present for a part of the session. Ohio had the largest representation, owing to the consideration of the complicated situation in that state. No conclusion was reached as to recognition of the recently organized Ohio Motor Federation. The matter will come up for final action at the first fall meeting of the A. A. A. executive committee.

Chairman George C. Diehl of the good roads board in his report predicted that the resolution backed by the A. A. A. providing for a joint committee of Congress to take up the country-wide matter of federal aid would be passed this session at Washington.

In view of the fact that while in many states the automobile registration fees are being increased greatly the owners of self-propelled vehicles are also taxed on a personal property basis, the question of carrying to the United States supreme court a test case which has been adversely passed upon by the New Jersey state courts was referred to a special committee consisting of President Hooper and ex-President Hotchkiss.

In preparation for the next National reliability tour, Dr. C. E. Dutton of Minnesota was, upon recommendation to the president, approved as chairman of the special committee in charge, which also includes L. R. Spear, Massachusetts; W. E. Moyer, Iowa; John Wilson, Pennsylvania; and W. E. Metzger, Michigan. Detroit will be the starting point of the tour, and indications point to the greatest number of entrants ever had for any national event.

FIX DATES FOR 1913 AUTO SHOWS

There was held in New York city on Wednesday last, a meeting of the Automobile show managers of the larger shows throughout the country.

A committee with Chester I. Campbell, manager of the Boston Automobile Show, as chairman, was appointed to arrange dates for the various shows throughout the country and the report which they submitted to the managers meeting later in the day was accepted. The circuit, which will be known as the National Circuit, will start in Cleveland. The dates assigned to the various exhibitions are as follows:

Cleveland.....Jan. 4 to 11, 1912
New York.....Jan. 11 to 18
Philadelphia.....Jan. 20 to 25
Detroit.....Jan. 27 to Feb. 1
Chicago.....Feb. 1 to 8
Minneapolis.....Feb. 10 to 15
Kansas City.....Feb. 17 to 22
St. Louis.....Feb. 24 to March 1
Pittsburgh.....March 3 to 8
Boston.....March 8 to 15
Buffalo.....March 17 to 22

Various other matters regarding show work were discussed but deferred until the next meeting which will be held in the early fall.

FORM BIG AUTO FIRM IN TOKIO

Despatches from Japan state that a \$1,000,000 company is being formed in Tokio to manufacture automobiles and bicycles. More than 70 of the leading business men of the Japanese capital are said to be interested in the enterprise.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

June 8.....From 7:49 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 9.....From 7:50 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 10.....From 7:51 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 11.....From 7:52 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 12.....From 7:53 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 13.....From 7:54 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 14.....From 7:55 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.
June 15.....From 7:56 p. m. to 3:37 a. m.

If Truck Hunting
be sure to write us. We have information you should certainly have before you buy.

Eastern Motor Truck Co.
Tel. Cambridge 4000
SHOP AND LEATHER BUILDING,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Autos for Hire
Packards, Peerless, Pierce-Arrows.
TELEPHONE OXFORD 666

Allen C. Woodside, 222 Elliot St., Boston

AUTOMOBILE
REPAIRING AND
OVERHAULING
Honest work at honest prices. All work
has my personal attention.

FRED W. SMITH
Tel. Tre. 468. 81-83 STANHOPE ST.

N. E. TRADE EXTENSION AUTO TRIP BEGINS MONDAY

Second Annual Boston Chamber of Commerce Tour
Through Western Massachusetts, Vermont and New
Hampshire—Preparations Now Completed

Everything is in readiness for the second New England trade extension trip, which starts Monday and is to take the form of an automobile trip through western Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, and has been arranged by the trade extension committee, under the chairmanship of Walter M. Lowney. The trip will occupy five days and will be similar in many respects to the trip made by train under the auspices of the same committee in May, 1909.

The party will meet representative business men at each place visited and it is expected that material advantages will accrue to New England by the relations thus established. The itinerary of the trip, for which arrangements were made by the Touring Club of America, is as follows:

Monday, June 10—Leaving Boston for Worcester by the way of Auburndale, Marlboro, Northboro, Shrewsbury and have lunch at Worcester. Leaving there a little after 1 o'clock continue to Leicester, Spencer, Brookfield, Warren, Palmer and Springfield, where the party will stay the first night, making a total of 95 miles for the first day's run.

Tuesday, June 11—Proceed from Springfield to Holyoke, Northampton, Deerfield to Greenfield. After a short stop in Greenfield proceed to Keene, going through Bernardston, Hinsdale, Winchester and West Swasey. Lunch at Keene. Leaving Keene after lunch proceed to Brattleboro by the way of Springfield. Spend second night in Brattleboro after traveling 90 miles.

Wednesday, June 12—Taking an early start from Brattleboro go to Bellows Falls by way of Putney and Westminster, and on to Rutland going through Chester, Proctorsville, Ludlow, Mt. Holly, East Wallingford, Cuttingsville and East Claremont. Stop at Rutland only long enough for lunch. From Rutland proceed to Burlington by way of Pittsford, Brandon, Salisbury, Middlebury, New Haven Junction, Vergennes and Shelburne. The party will remain in Burlington for the third night. Total number of miles for third day, 142.7.

Thursday, June 13—First stop out of Burlington will be for lunch at Montpelier and then proceed to Barre. Thence to Williamstown through Williamstown, Randolph, Bethel, Royalton to White River junction. From White River junction to Woodstock inn, where the fourth night will be passed, making a day's run of 108 miles.

Friday, June 14—From Woodstock inn proceed to Hartland, to Claremont, from Claremont to Lake Umbagog. Lunch will be taken at Concord, making 79 miles for the day, and the party will proceed to Manchester for the night, where a banquet is planned.

Saturday, June 15—Manchester, Nashua for lunch. Lowell to Boston.

The following is a list of members who will take part in the tour:

William H. Bain, Bain Bros. Co.; A. R. Bell, Chapin & Co., Inc.; Fred I. Brown, Brown-Holland Co.; Edmund C. Campbell, merchandise broker; P. B. Cummings (and party), Bay State Paper Co.; H. L. Dillingham, Chamber of Commerce; Edwin D. Dodge (and party), Dodge Motor Vehicle Co.; Arthur C. Farley, Farley, Harvey & Co.; Oliver M. Fisher, M. A. Packard & Co.; Thomas M. Fitzpatrick, Brown, Durand, Co.; E. Elmer Foye, Old Colony Trust Co.; J. S. Fraser, with J. R. Poole.

George B. Gallup, Boston Magazine; A. Morris Greenblatt, Boston Plastic Art Co.; C. A. Gilmore, The White Company; William E. Hardy, R. J. Hardy & Sons; Josiah S. Hathaway, The White Co.; James H. Rustin, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; Edward C. Johnson, C. F. Hovey & Co.; Henry A. Johnson, H. A. Johnson Co.; Stanley King, W. H. McElwain Co.; William E. Litchfield, wholesale lumber; George H. Lowe, Carter, Rice & Co.; Walter M. Lowney, Lowney Chocolate Co.; Henry F. Luetteg, Worcester Salt Co.; Charles D. Lyons, C. D. Lyons Co.; Fred E. Typewriter Co.; George G. McCauland (and party); First National Bank; James A. McKibben, secretary, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Claude A. Palmer, Eastern Clay Goods Co.; John D. Peck, Peck & Clay, grain; J. R. Poole, provision broker; William S. Radway, Credit Reporting Co.; Charles W. Robie, American Express Co.; F. C. Seidham, Touring Club of America; W. H. Seeley, N. E. Lines Industrial Bureau; Walter E. Smith, J. E. Soper Co.; John A. Vondry, insurance investments; Harry R. Wellman, assistant to chairman, directors of the port of Boston.

TO BUILD 30,000
R-C-H CARS NEXT
SEASON IS PLAN

Perhaps no other business in the republic of Mexico has been so vitally affected by the continuous state of warfare existing there at the present time as has the sale of motor cars. Automobile men in Mexico City report business almost at a standstill since the people will not buy motor cars now.

Pablo Homs, manager of the United States & American Trust Company, Los Angeles, in Mexico City, has just arrived in Detroit and reports all business in a demoralized state. He left the Mexican capital only when he considered it an unsafe place for his family and saw no hope for any immediate cessation of hostilities. Americans engaged in other lines of business in the troubled portions of Mexico are daily crossing the American border in order to have their families in safe keeping, according to Mr. Homs.

"Under a peaceful regime, Mexico presents one of the world's best motor markets," says Mr. Homs, "but until some strong hand intervenes to insure stability of government the automobile salesman will have to look elsewhere for profitable employment. We were coming along finely under the administration of President Diaz, and in the last few years of his stay in Mexico a great deal of improvement in the road systems of the country was made. With his deposition, however, things immediately assumed an unsettled aspect, and the roads intended for automobiles and carriages were practically ruined by the operations of the various contending armies. In my opinion, this amounts to nothing less than a calamity, and has given the country a set-back from which it will take a long time to recover."

At the time of his hasty departure from Mexico, Mr. Homs was preparing to organize a new company to push the sale of Lozier cars in the republic with a capital of \$100,000.

Stevens-Duryea Cars
ARE THE
Best Used Cars in the
World.

1909 Model X, 5 pass.\$1000
Overhauled, painted and guaranteed.
1907 Model R, 5 pass.\$500
Far above the average; has had wonderful care.

Model Y, 7 pass.\$1500
Overhauled, painted and guaranteed.

REAL BARGAINS!
Better come Monday if you want one.
THE J. W. BOWMAN CO.
911 Boylston Street, Boston

TO BUILD 30,000
R-C-H CARS NEXT
SEASON IS PLAN

That 30,000 R-C-H cars will be built next season is the announcement made by the R-C-H Corporation. This production is greater by thousands than that of any other motor car company in the second year of its operation; but that there is a demand for such an output is proven by the volume of business done by the R-C-H since it was placed upon the market. It is but a little over six months ago that the first car was shipped from the factory but this has been followed by thousands more to all parts of the United States, Canada and foreign lands, until at the present time the R-C-H is represented in 35 different countries, selling contracts for other territory being closed continually.

But this huge production does not mean that the policy of the R-C-H Corporation will be changed, or that any less of the cars will be built in its own plant than at the present time. Every working part of the R-C-H, motor, transmission and axle, is made and assembled in its own foundry, machine, forge and assembly plants. Although the R-C-H factory now covers over eight acres, many additions are planned to take care of the hundred car a day average that will be maintained next year, among these being a new assembly building, 265 by 400 feet, and a foundry addition that will nearly triple the present capacity of the department. The machine shop and forge department recently have been enlarged greatly.

To provide for the equipment for this 1913 production some of the largest orders ever given in the history of the automobile business are now being placed by the R-C-H Corporation. Recently 20,000 Bosch high tension magneto, said to be the largest order for ignition systems ever placed by one firm, were contracted for.

The magneto control for 1913 R-C-H cars will be arranged and set differently from the usual practice. This new type of magneto has the pole shoes so arranged that a spark of equal intensity is produced in either the retard or advance position and this magneto, therefore, is as efficient throughout its entire timing range as the ordinary type of magneto when fully advanced. The first position, or the full retard position, will be used for starting purposes, and the second position, or full advance, will be employed when the car is running.

SPARE VALVE PROTECTION
Spare valves are best carried by slipping the stems through a block of wood of slightly greater diameter than the head of the valve. The spring and washer will keep the block from working off, and no amount of rattling in the tool kit will injure the head of the valve so protected.

**CHILDREN'S AUTO OUTING
TAKES PLACE NEXT TUESDAY**

On Tuesday next will take place the fifth consecutive annual automobile outing for the children of Boston under the direction of Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, and owing to the efforts which have been made by Mr. Campbell and his associates and the liberal response on the part of owners of cars this year's event promises to be the best and largest ever held. This year it is expected that nearly 2000 children will be entertained and with the necessary attendants and drivers of automobiles it means that the small army of nearly 3000 will have to be looked after. Some 50 cars more are needed as well as a few more dollars and Mr. Campbell hopes to obtain these before next Tuesday.

As showing the interest this outing has created, word has been received from Mrs. J. D. Smith of New York, the president of the children's outing of that city, informing the committee that she could send her car over for this occasion. While donations have been received from Newburyport, Gloucester, Haverhill, Springfield, Worcester and many towns this side of these points, Mrs. Smith has the distinction of being the champion long distance donor and needless to say her car will have a prominent position in the line. As showing the great work, it is intended to bring all the cars together this year in a short parade instead of sending out in smaller divisions as formerly. All cars will assemble shortly before 10 o'clock on Tuesday in Park square, Boston, proceeding thence down Boylston to Tremont street, then up Park street to Beacon to Massachusetts avenue and then through the park system to Forest Hills to Blue Hill avenue, Mattapan square and thence to Sharon, where the children will disembark. Games, luncheon and band concert, furnished by volunteers of the Boston Musicians Protective Association, a Punch and Judy show provided by Maj. I. M. Taylor and many other attractions will help entertain the children as well as the attendants. Games and athletic events for the operators of the cars and, in fact, everything possible is being done to make it the event of the year.

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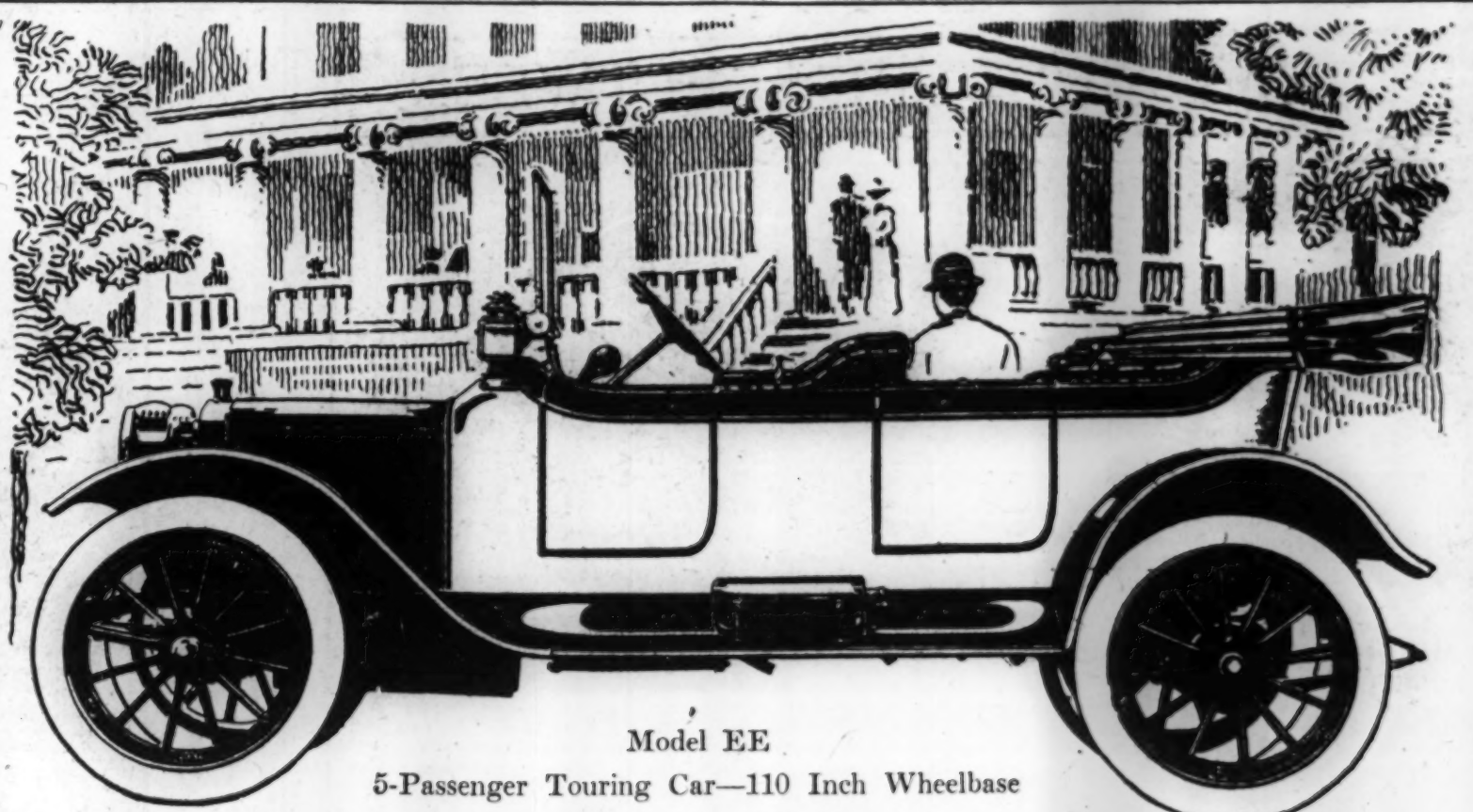
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RCH
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(EUROPEAN) INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE.

Everything Absolutely New and Modern. Rooms and Suites with Bath. Hot and Cold Running Water in ALL Rooms; Tuxedo Lights; Automatic Elevator Service; Finest of Beds and Furniture; Liberal Management. Nothing Better for the Money. Rates \$1.00 Per Day and Up. Take Sixteenth or Seventeenth St. Cars at Depot, 1615 WELTON ST. M. G. WITHERSPOON, Prop.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

LUZERNE HOTEL

CHICAGO

Select family and transient hotel, opposite main entrance Lincoln Park—North Clark and Center Streets. Fifteen minutes from shopping and theater district. Tel. Lincoln 4916.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

FOREST LAKE RESORT

CAMPBELLSPORT, WIS. offers to its guests the best place for rest and recreation. No liquor and plenty of good, pure, analyzed drinking water. Send for booklet. C. N. THOMPSON, Prop., 120 E. 111th St., Chicago.



The Virginia Hotel

Northwest Corner Rush and Ohio Sts. (North Side)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

400 ROOMS complete with every requisite for the most exacting patrons.

Situating in the most desirable residential district of the north side, and within 10 minutes' walk of all Retail Stores, Theaters, Public Library, Masonic Temple, Art Institute, etc.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Especially adapted for TRANSIENT VISITORS who desire to be located away from the noise, congestion and discomforts of the business center.

A booklet descriptive of this hotel will be sent upon application.

ALEX. DAYBROUGH

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Chicago Beach Hotel

(AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN)

Best of food, temptingly served. Music, dancing, boating, bathing, riding and driving—every outdoor game.

Grounds adjoin the great South Park, famous for their golf links, tennis courts, lagoons, boulevards, etc. Plenty of restful secluded spots for those seeking quiet. Summer guests and transients always find true hospitality.

Illustrated booklet on request to Manager, 31st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Enjoy Summer Pleasures

at this delightful haven of relief from sultry weather and depressing heat. Cool refreshing breezes and every hot weather comfort. The quiet and rest of country or seashore—ten minutes ride from city's theater and shopping district. Smooth sandy beach, beautiful lawns and flower beds, 450 large airy rooms, 250 private baths, broad promenade veranda.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Garis-Cochrane Dishwashing Machine

Made in various sizes, washing from 50 to 600 pieces.

Write for Circulars and Prices

Tel. Harrison 2981.

Auditorium Tower, Chicago

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION.

Overlooking Harbor and Sound.

All Rooms with Private Bath.

RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP

Superior Dining Service and Cafe.

One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

LA CASA, DENVER, COLO.

(EUROPEAN) INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE.

Everything Absolutely New and Modern. Rooms and Suites with Bath. Hot and Cold Running Water in ALL Rooms; Tuxedo Lights; Automatic Elevator Service; Finest of Beds and Furniture; Liberal Management. Nothing Better for the Money. Rates \$1.00 Per Day and Up. Take Sixteenth or Seventeenth St. Cars at Depot, 1615 WELTON ST. M. G. WITHERSPOON, Prop.

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The Blackstone

Chicago

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50

Single rooms with bath \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Large double rooms with bath \$5.00 to \$8.00

Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath \$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co. Owners and Managers.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

THE WEST HOTEL

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Corner Hennepin Ave. and Fifth St.

MOST PROMINENT CORNER IN THE CITY

Club Breakfasts from 30 to 50 cents, a most pleasing specialty. Also 50-cent Sunday luncheon.

On all car lines. 400 rooms, 200 rooms with bath. Sample rooms unequalled. Running artesian water in all rooms. Music every evening.

RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP.

MORGAN ROSS, Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL METROPOLE

CHICAGO

Located on Michigan Boulevard at 23rd Street

within 10 minutes of shopping district.

Cuisine and service of particular excellence. An ideal hotel for transient or permanent guests.

Rooms \$1.50 PER DAY AND UP.

Please write for booklet.

MORTON & WARDEN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY

WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

THE SHIRLEY

THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
DON. S. FRASER. DENVER, COLO.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District.

CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE

Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.

European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

THE IMPERIAL

PORTLAND-ORE.

MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED

FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS PROPRIETORS.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Elms Hotel

53d and Cornell Ave., CHICAGO

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the dust and noise of the city, offers resident guests or the traveler every modern convenience and comfort. Family or bachelor apartments at reasonable rates.

Private baths and telephone in every room. Tennis and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from U. S. station, 10 minutes to city.

Telephone H. P. 2020.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel.

Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN
MODERN
SPOKANE, WASH.

WM. WATSON, PROP.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS
FIREPROOF.

Long French Glace Gloves
16 and 12 Button Lengths...1.95
Usually 3.00 and 2.50
20 Button Length.....2.25
Usually 3.50

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Long French Glace Gloves
16 and 12 Button Lengths...1.95
Usually 3.00 and 2.50
20 Button Length.....2.25
Usually 3.50

A Great Clearance Sale of Silks and Wash Goods

Cheney Bros.
Foulard
Silks

About four thousand yards of their two standard high qualities taken from Chandler & Co.'s regular stock and in grades that have sold regularly at 85c to 1.00 yard. All 24 inches wide, all in the finest of patterns—hundreds of yards in the dark navy, plain grounds with small detached figures and dots. Every yard could be carried until next season at the full prices, but they go into the clearance sale at the lowest prices Chandler & Co. have ever sold regular staple patterns in Cheney Bros. Silks.

Values 85c and 1.00 per yard

At **48c** and **68c**

However good a silk may be—however good a line of imported or domestic wash goods may be, they will not be of any great value in a stock next fall.

In the Millinery Department hats are never carried from one season to another—in the Suit Department every suit is closed out in its season—Dresses never go from one season to another, and it is of great benefit to these departments to close the merchandise out in the season for which it is intended—it is obvious therefore that it is of equal importance to close out all Summer Silks and all Wash Goods in the season for which they were intended.

Owing to the backwardness of the season this will necessitate a great loss, and a heavy markdown in these departments, but they will be taken, and next week's clearance will go a long way towards effecting the desired end.

Silks in Odd Shades
2.00 Lyons Dyed Shantung.....
1.50 Silk Voiles, 190 yards.....
1.50 Yard Wide Faille, 50 yards.....
2.00 Crepe de Chine, striped, 17 1/2 yards.....
2.00 French Chiffons, 70 yards.....
2.00 Satin Stripe Chiffon, 150 yards.....
1.25 Persian Silks, 70 yards.....
2.00 Figured Crepe de Chine, 9 1/2 yards.....
1.50 'Satin Messalines, 80 yards.....
1.50 and 2.00 Remnants, dress patterns and waist lengths.....
1.00 Shadow Stripe Taffeta, 33 yards.....

Double Width Silks
11 yds—3.00 Fleur de Soie.....
20 yds—2.00 Bordered Foulard.....
24 yds—2.50 French Foulard.....
21 yds—2.00 Stripe Foulard.....
32 yds—2.00 Pansie Foulard.....
34 yds—2.00 Bordered Foulard.....
7 yds—3.00 Jacquard Foulard.....
35 yds—2.00 Bordered Foulard.....
30 yds—2.00 French Foulard.....
35 yds—2.00 Bordered Foulard.....
18 yds—3.00 Cachemire de Soie, stripe.....
18 yds—2.00 Cheney Bros. Foulard, dot design.....

Colored Silks
40 yards—4.50 French Fleur de Soie.....
125 yards—3.00 Lyons Pin Check Chiffon Taffeta.....
55 yards—5.00 Bordered Fleur de Soie.....
16 yards—5.00 Lyons Chiffon Cachemire.....
115 yards—2.75 Lyons Ottoman Silk Suing.....
146 yards—4.00 Striped Grenadine.....
28 yards—3.00 Lyons 'Silk Suing.....
80 yards—4.00 French Bordered Taffetas, 40 in.....
140 yards—1.50 Shadow Stripe Taffeta.....
85 yards—1.50 Stripe Taffeta.....
250 yards—3.00 French Chiffon Taffeta, 43 in.....

Clearance of Wash Goods

	Value	Price
200 yds. Satin Stripe Bordered Voile.....	.79	.37 1/2
106 yds. Bordered Scotch Gingham.....	.89	.25
122 yds. Wool Challie.....	.59	.30
326 Embroidered French Batiste.....	.59 and .65	.38
100 yds. Striped Figue.....	.75	.37 1/2
288 yds. French Sateen.....	.37 1/2	.19
210 yds. Mercerized Foulard.....	.59	.19
196 yds. Mercerized Foulard.....	.29	.19
242 yds. Striped Madras.....	.50	.25
268 yds. Striped Madras.....	.39	.25
296 yds. French Percale.....	.29	.19
625 yds. St. Gall Emb. Swiss.....	.30 and .65	.25
24 yds. White Emb. Marquissette.....	1.50	.75
62 yds. White Emb. Plumetis.....	1.50	.75
24 yds. White Emb. Voile.....	1.39	.75
126 yds. White Emb. Batiste.....	1.25	.75
428 yds. White French Crepe.....	.39	.19

1406 yds. Tissues, Batistes, Voiles, Marquissettes and Gingham. Values 25c and 45c yard. All **15c** priced
672 yds. Colored Dress Linens, 36 inches wide. **29c**
Regular 40c value. Priced.
378 yds. Imported White Wash Fabric—Stripe Voile, Emb. Batiste, Emb. Lawn, Emb. Hdkf. Linen, Emb. Pique and Emb. Marquissette. Values **38c**
60c, 65c and 75c. All priced.
490 yds. Flanne Crepe for underwear, subject to slight imperfections. Regular 10c quality. At **12 1/2c**

12 Dress Patterns—Bordered Voile.....	7.50	3.95
2 Dress Patterns—Embroidered Crepe.....	8.75	5.00
4 Dress Patterns—Pompador Bord. Voile.....	15.00	5.00
5 Dress Patterns—Emb. Bord. Voile.....	13.75	7.50
5 Dress Patterns—Bordered Voile.....	10.00	3.75
300 yards Woven Stripe French Voile.....	62 1/2	37 1/2
10 Dress Patterns Bordered Chiffon Voile.....	12.50	7.50
70 yards Embroidered Voile.....	1.50	.69
20 yards Embroidered Bordered Marquissette.....	1.69	.50

Clearance of French and American Muslin Underwear

To prepare for July, the greatest month for buying in both the European and New York markets, it is necessary to have the stocks of French and American Muslin Underwear very low. There is only one way to accomplish this and that is by putting the knife into the present prices. All odd lots, however large or small, anything in which Chandler & Co. believe they are overstocked, all odd novelties, and every piece that is the slightest way soiled will be reduced to cost and less than cost.

A few of the markdowns only are cited. Many more equally as good not advertised.

41—1.50 Night Gowns.....	1.00	1—16.50 Lingerie Slip.....	8.95
101—3.00 White Skirts.....	1.95	1—18.50 Nightgown.....	6.75
65—1.50 Cotton Crepe Skirts.....	1.00	1—8.95 White Skirt.....	5.00
30—2.50 Nainsook Slips.....	1.00	1—13.50 White Skirt.....	8.95
102—1.50 Cotton Crepe Gowns.....	1.00	6—7.95 White Skirts.....	5.00
17—3.75 Silk Slips.....	1.95	1—20.00 White Skirt.....	8.95
110—1.50 Night Gowns.....	1.00	84—75c Drawers.....	.50
1—12.50 Lingerie Slip.....	6.75	65—1.50 Drawers.....	1.00
3—15.00 Lingerie Slips.....	6.75	33—1.95 Drawers.....	1.50
1—6.75 Lingerie Slip.....	2.95	3—6.75 White Skirts.....	3.75
1—10.50 Lingerie Slip.....	5.00	3—7.00 White Skirts.....	3.75

\$3,000 Worth of Laces

This means
3.00 Laces for about **1.00** For **\$1,000**
2.00 Laces for about **.65** About
1.50 Laces for about **.50**
1.00 Laces for about **.30** A quantity assortment made up for a
.75 Laces for about **.25** dressmaker that in variety would supply
.50 Laces for about **.10** the needs for individual gowns.

Just as they run—Webs—Bands and Edges of Venise, Shadow and other Laces—many hand embroidered—not bought by the piece but bought at a price for the lot.

\$3,000 is the value. \$1,000 is the selling price

Also in the lot are

Fine Embroidered Flouncings and Bands

The Entire Lot on Sale on Two Special Counters in the Lace Department.

3.00 564 Chiffon Messaline 1.95 3.00 Silk Petticoats 1

Pure dye All Silk Messaline—Light in Weight—Strong in Weave—Semi-fitted—Three Deep Graduated Ruffles—Fine Plaiting—Pin Tucking—Skeleton Style—Reinforced Seams—Cut on Same Lines as Higher-priced Skirts—Wide Front Breadth—The Chiffon Quality, exactly suited for wear with Summer Dresses.

AND WHY are Chandler & Co. selling Messaline Petticoats at all when white lingerie petticoats are so much in demand?

One reason—the season for the manufacturer is over. Another reason—it is difficult for a manufacturer to dispose of so many petticoats late.

Another reason—many ladies prefer the messaline petticoats for traveling.

Another reason—they are so convenient to pack in one's traveling case.

Another reason—the quality is so excellent, the assortment so complete and the price so **REMARKABLY LOW.**

On Sale in Basement

Two Glove Specials

Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button length, clasp, some monetaire wrist, silk covered double finger tipped. A special value at **79c**
French Glace Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, some with one row, others Paris point embroidery, white, black stitched white or self, tan and gray. Special value at **1.00**

287 Coat Sweaters

Values 4.50, 5.00 and 6.00. Price **3.95**
Values 6.00, 7.50 and 8.00. Price **4.95**

All new spring and summer styles consisting of the new Blazer Sweaters, the new Norfolk Sweaters, the new College Coat Sweaters, the new Beach Sweaters, Auto Sweaters and Motor Coats, in high neck with shawl collars, Byron collars. V neck styles. The colors are white, oxford, tan, maroon and white with color combinations.

After the manufacturer had distributed his orders these were closed out to Chandler & Co. at a very low price. On Sale in Basement

Superior Quality
Printed and Bordered
Silk Kimonos
Value 12.00 Each
6.00 and 7.00

Figure this out for yourself—the silk is of an average value of 2.00 per yard and it takes about 4 1/2 yards, making 9.00—Trimming and making 3.00—Total 12.00—they are certainly great values at 6.00 and 7.00—and they are the most effective style and beautiful in coloring.

Corsets—June Clearing Event

Many celebrated makes are included in this sale, many as low as Half Price.
87 Special W. B. Corsets, duplicating a 5.00 quality. Sale price.....**2.00**
8—Nemo Corsets.....**5.00**
6—Nemo Corsets.....**4.00**
6—Nemo Corsets.....**3.00**
53—C. B. Corsets, broken sizes.....**2.50**
2—Gracie Corsets.....**8.00**
2—Gracie Corsets.....**10.00**
2—Gracie Corsets.....**6.00**
47—Marita Corsets.....**2.50**
24—W. B. Corsets.....**3.00**
1.65

New Bathing Suits

3.00, 3.50, 4.50 up to 14.50 each
Of mohair, trimmed with fancy braids, cut with sailor and Dutch necks; colors black, navy, red and brown; also, of extra quality satin in one-piece Princess effects, trimmed with silk soutache braid; others with fancy silk bands and fancy buttons.
Sateen Bathing Shoes, special at 85c

Dresses

The Following
All at **7.50**

15—16.50 Foulard Dresses
24—12.50 Lingerie Dresses
52—10.00 Striped Ratine Dresses
35—10.50 Ramie Linen Dresses
32—25.00 Striped Taffeta Dresses
26—10.50 Striped Tissue Dresses
27—10.00 Ratine Dresses
19—10.50 White Voile Dresses
23—16.50 Semi-tailored Dresses

All at
7.50

The Following
All at **5.50**

47—8.75 Lingerie Dresses
29—8.50 Dotted Swiss Dresses
37—7.50 Blue Chambray Dresses
38—7.75 Pique Dresses
24—13.50 Challie Dresses
19—8.50 Gingham Dresses
15—15.00 French Linen Dresses
27—7.50 Chambray Dresses
32—8.50 Linen Dresses

All at
5.50

Cumulative Selling Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists

Necessitates the closing out of all broken assortments

The Following All at 15.00

7—25.00 Mixture Suits
11—30.00 Serge Suits
1—32.50 White Serge Coat
2—25.00 Norfolk Suits
4—22.50 Lingerie Dresses
3—25.00 Blue Serge Dresses
1—35.00 Serge Suit
1—35.00 Linen Suit
3—32.50 Taffeta Dresses
3—25.00 Satin Cloth Dresses
1—65.00 Serge Suit
1—32.50 Linen Suit
1—25.00 Whipped Suit
2—25.00 White Linen Dresses
1—32.00 Linen Dress

All at
15.00

The Following All at 22.50

2—35.00 Gray Whipped Suits
3—32.50 Blue Serge Coats
4—35.00 Colored Linen Dresses
1—35.00 Tan Homespun Suit
2—40.00 Blue Serge Coats
1—35.00 White Serge Suit
1—40.00 Homespun Suit
3—35.00 Lingerie Dresses
4—45.00 Ratine Dresses
1—40.00 Gray Suit
1—50.00 Taffeta Silk Coat
2—50.00 Linen Dresses
1—48.00 Mixture Suit
1—40.00 Blue Suit
1—45.00 Serge Dress

All at
22.50

The Following All at 27.50

5—45.00 Serge Suits
2—45.00 Whipped Suits
2—45.00 Black Taffeta Coats
3—45.00 Linen Dresses
2—50.00 Taffeta Suits
1—52.50 Fancy Serge Suit
1—50.00 Whipped Suit
1—40.00 Serge Coat
1—50.00 Lingerie Gown
1—40.00 Gray Suit
1—65.00 Blue Cloth Coat
4—35.00 French Voile Dresses
1—58.00 Whipped Suit
2—35.00 Marquissette Dresses
1—40.00 Gray Suit

All at
27.50

The Following All at 35.00

1—95.00 Broche Silk Suit
3—65.00 Linen Dresses
1—75.00 White Ratine Coat
1—60.00 Whipped Suit
1—50.00 Black Serge Suit
1—150.00 Model Serge Suit
1—58.00 Charmeuse Gown
1—60.00 Imported Voile Coat
1—68.00 Serge Suit
1—65.00 Lingerie Gown
1—65.00 Model Suit
1—75.00 Taffeta Silk Coat
1—55.00 Whipped Suit
1—58.00 Serge Suit
1—60.00 Chiffon Dress

All at
35.00

Waists

The Following at 1.50

24—2.00 Batiste Waists
26—2.00 Batiste Waists
30—2.25 Lingerie Waists
The Following at 1.95
18—2.50 Lawn Waists
10—2.50 Batiste Waists
30—2.25 Batiste Waists
9—2.50 Batiste Waists

The Following at 2.95

52—4.00 Batiste Waists
60—4.00 Batiste Waists
20—3.75 Batiste Waists

The Following at 3.50

12—4.95 Lingerie Waists
6—5.00 Lingerie Waists
5—6.50 Batiste Waists

The Following at 7.00

5—12.50 Voile Waists
11—12.50 Batiste Waists
37—10.50 Batiste Waists
8—9.00 Voile & Batiste Waists

The Following at 7.50

5—13.50 French Crepe Waists
5—15.00 French Voile Waists
8—16.50 Odd Lingerie Waists
3—22.50 French Lingerie Waists
18—16.50 French Batiste Waists

67 Juniors' and Misses' Suits
Tailored, trimmed and Norfolk styles.

9.50 and 15.00
Values 20.00 to 30.00

Values in the Great June Sale of Silk Hosiery

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—Lisle garter top; colors, black, white and tan. Value per pair 75c.....	55c
Women's Plain Black Thread Silk Hose—With lavender tip, extra sizes. Values per pair 1.50 to 2.00.....	1.00
Women's Plain White Thread Silk Hose—Light and medium weight. Value per pair 1.75.....	1.00
Women's Embroidered Thread Silk Hose—Black and white. Value per pair 1.50.....	1.15
Women's Silk Hose—With ribbed ankle, assorted patterns, black, white, pink, tan, light blue. Val. pair 1.75	1.25
Women's Black Hose—With self and colored embroidery. Values per pair 1.75 to 2.00.....	1.35
Men's Thread Silk Hose—Black, gray, purple, taupe, burgundy and green. Value per pair 50c.....	35c
Men's Thread Silk Hose—Black, tan, navy, red, gray, purple and all the new neckwear shades. Vals. 1.00, 1.50	75c

Sale of Union Suits

Women's Lisle Union Suits, lace yoke and lace knee. Value \$1.00.	All at 79c each
Women's Silk Lisle Union Suits, lace knee. Value \$1.25.	
Women's Lisle Union Suits, hand-chochet yoke, lace knee. Value \$1.25.	
Women's Fine Ribbed Lisle Union Suits, lace knee. Value 1.00.	
Women's Fine Ribbed Lisle Union Suits, tight knee. Value \$1.00.	

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1912

Circumnavigators Club Drawing Globe-Girdlers Together

Sociability, Fun and Edification Among Prominent Features of Meetings—Absolute Veracity Supposed to Govern Tales of Experiences, Though Wonderful

POLITICS RULED OUT OF ACTIVITIES

ARE you a circumnavigator? If not, why not? All that is requisite for membership in the Circumnavigators Club is that you must have circled the globe at least once, and since the days of Jules Verne's fantastic narrative and Nellie Bly's actual exploits it is no longer considered an exceptional performance to go around the world.

The Circumnavigators Club is so thoroughly an American institution, notwithstanding the internationalism of its composition, that it comes as a surprise that this organization, composed of around-the-world travelers, is only a few years old. As the relationship between the United States and Latin-America grows apace it must be interesting to the wide-awake people of the southern republics to learn that the Circumnavigators Club was born in a small Spanish restaurant on Pearl street, New York city.

There is some difference between some of the recent dinners of the Circumnavigators Club, with their attractive features and the large number of members seated around the circular boards, and the humble surroundings of the earlier meeting place, for instead of velvet carpets and black-frocked waiters, the Pearl-street rendezvous had nothing better to offer than a sawdust floor and the dark-complexioned proprietor who, with characteristic gesticulation, lent color to the service. Of course, the eating was faultless. For while a circumnavigator may subsist on whale meat in the frozen North or appease his hunger in the tropics with whatever comes to hand, when within the range of civilization he wants the best, and usually gets it.

The organ of the Circumnavigators Club is The Log. This publication appears at stated periods. Both in make-up and contents The Log carries uniqueness within and without. One of the functions of The Log is to chronicle for the benefit of present and future circumnavigators the doings of the members. Through the pages of this journal posterity may learn much about the festive occasions when the globe-trotters gathered around the banquet board. The circumnavigators have dining propensities of no mean proportions, if The Log is telling the actual story about the gastronomic exploits since their organization.

Becoming a Member

Let it be understood at the start that no aspirant to membership in the Circumnavigators Club enters the guarded precincts of that perambulation enter-

prise without first thoroughly satisfying the committee that looks after prospective candidates. You may have traveled eastward or you may have traveled westward ever so far, but if by as much as a hair's-breadth you have failed to complete the circle there is no open door for you to enter. There is an official document extant that tells exactly what a circumnavigator must be and what he must have done to earn admission. In very plain language it is laid down that character has a good deal to do with eligibility to become a member.

It is timely, perhaps, to say now who are some of the best known members of the Circumnavigators Club. To begin with, there is President Taft. William Jennings Bryan is another distinguished member. Others are Richard Harding Davis, former Governor of Franklin Fort, of New Jersey; Lawrence H. Graham, ex-commissioner of the interior of Porto Rico; A. Jager-Schmidt, who recently broke the record for encircling the globe in 39 days; Austin Strong, the playwright; D. H. Ross, Canadian trade commissioner in Australia; W. N. MacMillan, owner of the Juja farm, British East Africa, where Colonel Roosevelt visited while on his African expedition; Poultney Bigelow, the author-traveler, and Harry Houdini, celebrated on the stage and off as the "king of handcuffs." But looking over the list of 100 and more members of the club, the thought comes that more people who are not conspicuous in public print than those who are thus widely known hold membership in the circumnavigators organization.

J. D. Morrison, E. H. Patterson and J. H. Birch, Jr., carry the responsibility of having first advanced the idea of and initiating the Circumnavigators Club. President Taft was elected honorary president of the club this year. After joining the club every member becomes circum this or circum that. For instance, there is Circumbirch and Circum Morrison and Circumpatterson, etc.

Officers of Club

At the 1911 meeting officers were chosen as follows: Honorary president, President Taft; president, E. H. Patterson; first vice-president, W. Tyrie Stevens; second vice-president, S. A. Megaw; treasurer, F. C. Schultze and secretary, F. W. Hilger. There is a governor's board composed of C. A. Haslett, F. W. Lincoln, G. L. Carlisle, W. G. Bischoff and J. H. Birch, Jr.

In the prospectus that announced the scope and purpose of the club after it was once well under way there are some



Scene at dinner and business meeting of the Circumnavigators Club held recently in the loft of a New York restaurant

Left to right, standing, "Circums" Carrittie, Barnes, Hayward, Birch, Wills, Stevens, Herbert; sitting "Circums" Haslett, Taussig, Bischoff, Patterson, Hilgor, Jones and Stone

bright sayings which scintillate with the epigrammatic touch that a circumnavigator believes only a circumnavigator can give. Here are a few of them:

"The ideal of the perpetrators of the Circumnavigators Club is a gathering of Big Hearts."

"It doesn't follow either that because Bill has spent years chasing butterflies at Java or selling fur coats to the maids of Mandalay that he is more interesting than Willie who has measured ribbons in an emporium at Bangor."

"The man who knows what the sun sees from setting to rising and who stands his ground in a wilderness from year to year is a man who has something in his nature out of the ordinary."

The call of the Circumnavigators Club is "Luck to you!" and it has been taken from Richard Harding Davis' "On the Congo." The circumnavigators have also a button that singles out the wearer as "one of them."

The fund of information ready for dispensation when the circumnavigators

gather in festive array is almost boundless. Stories of African deserts, Chinese rivers, South American jungles, European capitals and American experiences abound. Each member has something new and interesting "up his sleeve." Even if the book of record is called "The Log," no sailor's yarn is permitted to wander hither or thither at these gatherings. Some time, indeed, the stories told border on the unbelievable but a circumnavigator is supposed to know that a brother circumnavigator always holds

U. S. WILL HAVE TO INTERVENE SAYS AMERICAN JUST BACK FROM MEXICO

DECATUR, Ill.—"Intervention by the United States in Mexico must come if this country is to protect the lives of its citizens and uphold its own dignity under the Monroe doctrine," said Harry Morgan, son of George E. Morgan of this city in the Decatur (Ill.) Herald. Mr. Morgan is just home after two years in the unsettled republic.

"No one should be deceived regarding the real situation," continued Mr. Morgan. "The Madero government is pitifully weak, and treacherous to its leader. It is putting up a most faint hearted contest against the rebels, who in my opinion will press forward and take the capital. There will be another President, more promises to Mexico's ignorant and riotous persons, then another revolution and chaos."

"The Mexican government is losing in revenues at the rate of a million a month. Capital is being driven out; the men who finance the industries are fleeing. It is not generally known, but it is true that thousands of planters have not planted a crop since the revolution began, depending for a living on plundering."

"We Americans down there have been optimistic as long as we could. We have sincerely hoped that Madero would prove the man of the hour, but it is useless to hope longer. Unless this government steps in, you can be pretty certain that the job will be done by Germany or England. They will not stand by and see their subjects murdered."

Mr. Morgan arrived home Sunday night after an absence of four years from Decatur. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morgan who visited his parents here a year and a half ago. He is well-

ing to return, but the country is considered unsafe for women.

For several weeks prior to his departure, Mr. Morgan, who was without a situation owing to the general industrial depression, helped Claude Guyant of this city, deputy consul general, in the American consulate.

"Mr. Guyant, whom I knew well in this city has proven a most capable official," said Mr. Morgan, and that the government puts trust in him is shown by the fact that he has been appointed to the consulate at Salina Cruz. But he is now on a far more important mission. He is going down the west coast, on the transport Buford, investigating conditions, and warning Americans out of the country. The report that he will make to the state department will be of great significance."

"To know Mexico and understand the true situation, one must know the peon class which outnumber the property owning class nine to one. Ignorant, dirty, shiftless, unwilling to work when they have \$2 in their clothes which consist of two garments, these reckless vagrants are the source of Mexico's troubles. Talk about a democracy! There can be no such thing in Mexico until these people have some ideals and some sense of responsibility."

"When Senor Madero was winning his battles, they hailed him as a hero. They made him a President, and he promptly made promises that neither he nor any other man could fulfill. When the peons found that money was not to grow on bushes, they promptly turned against him, and cried for a new ruler. Treachery is a cardinal peon trait, and unhappily it is not confined to the lowest classes."

"Mexico is without strong men who

are capable of leadership and of bringing the country out of its present difficulties. Senor De la Barra, the provisional President, was the nearest approach to a leader, having profited by his experience in the states. The people are unstable and unreliable."

"Just now the newspapers that appeal to popular prejudice are inflaming the minds of the less well informed against the United States. They invite intervention and boast of what they will do to Uncle Sam's soldiers if they dare to come down. Madero is a religious fanatic, and is hated by a strong and large element. His appeals for volunteers have brought him less than 2000 men, and while the government has arms enough they do not know how to use them."

"The position of Americans, even in Mexico City, is unhappy. While I was in the consulate they were flocking in every day to register and leave an inventory of their property, anticipating the necessity of having soon to abandon it. So grave is the danger that plans already are made for the Americans to flee for protection to the embassy compound if the necessity arises. The Americans have organized several companies and are well equipped with Krag rifles and ammunition. Every man knows his place and what he is to do."

"A house adjoining the embassy has been stocked with provisions for a three months' siege, and an artesian well within the compound is guarded. The Americans can stand off an unorganized mob armed only with pistols and bricksbats, but if the rebel troops bring in machine guns it's all off. Before that happens we hope for intervention from this government."

WELCOME IN OL' VIRGINNY

Genial Hospitality of the South Reflected in Resorts That Cater to the Traveler

OL' VIRGINNY extends a welcome to her guests that bears out the traditions of southern hospitality. Her genial climate is in keeping with the cordial nature of her people and thousands of tourists look back each year with pleasure-thrilled memories on the few weeks they have been privileged to spend within the borders of this colonial commonwealth.

The tourist in Virginia is interested in following the footprints of Capt. John Smith near Jamestown, the first English settlement in America, in 1607. Historical events of late years have left their mark upon the country surrounding.

with his whistle and sometimes he puts a great deal of emphasis into his conversation, they say. He gets into Wichita early in the morning and whistles at every street crossing.

Engineer McCoy who drives a freight engine on the Frisco has a whistle which he prizes and he always cautions other engineers who make a run on his engine to take special care of his favorite.

In the early days of railroading the different roads had whistles peculiar to their own engines, but at the present time, especially on the western roads, there is no such difference. All varieties of whistles are to be found on all the roads.

ing this early colony. Not far away is Yorktown, made memorable by the closing scene of the revolutionary war. Leaving colonial days, we find the reminiscences are many, of which the neighborhood closely identified with the civil war. Richmond, Hampton Roads, where the Monitor and Merrimack fought their revolutionizing battle and Williamsburg are a few of the names that recall to the student of history what an important part this state played in national affairs.

Old Point Comfort and the Norfolk district need no introduction, being at the mouth of the James river and convenient to the historical fields just described. Virginia beach is one of the popular coast resorts just below the mouth of the James.

But there are natural wonders, too, in Virginia. Who has not heard of the natural bridge in Rockbridge county? This is a real bridge and has a road passing over it lined so thickly on each side with trees and bushes that the wayfarer often rides or walks over the stupendous chasm without being aware of its proximity. In the limestone section of the state a number of caves have become widely known, the most noted being Weyer's cave in Augusta and the Luray caverns in Page county. Both of these have numerous halls and grottoes adorned with stalactites and stalagmites.



OLD CHURCH AT JAMESTOWN, VA.

Near the summit of the Blue Ridge, in Nelson county, are Crab Tree falls, formed by a branch of the Tye river, and renowned for their unusual beauty. There are three falls, the longest making a leap of 500 feet. Where the James river cuts its passage through the Blue Ridge it has formed Balcony falls, another picturesque and popular attraction, and the course of the Potomac through the same mountains near Harpers Ferry, is another beauty spot.

Only Travelers Who Have Gone Once Around the World Are Eligible to Join Unique Organization That Is International in Variety of Its Membership

CHARACTER ONE OF QUALIFICATIONS

strictly to the fact and, therefore, it is unnecessary to interject, "Really!"

Mr. Birch, in his role "scribe" for the club, receives many interesting communications from members near and far. On William Jennings Bryan's return from South America, two years ago, the club tendered him a great dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York. During the banquet Colonel Bryan promised to send a whale's tooth to be made into a gavel. This he did, and accompanying the gift was a characteristic letter that read partly as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Birch—I am sending you by express the whale's tooth I promised the Circumnavigators Club. The fact that it is a tooth makes it appropriate for your club, not that the club shows its teeth frequently, but because it seems to enjoy good eating, if I could judge from my experience at the dinner which it gave. But the tooth is appropriate for another reason, namely, it is the tooth of a whale, and a whale is not only the king of the ocean, but is a great traveler. It is a circumnavigator of the first water."

A great deal has been said about the difference between the present dining facilities of the Circumnavigators Club and the simple ways that prevailed in the earlier years of its existence. But every once in a while the old Bohemian inclination points the way for a feast away from where the gold and glitter is in evidence. Such an occasion was the beefsteak dinner and business meeting in the loft of one of the famed New York restaurants, where joviality and good cheer made up for the non-attractive appearance of the walls of this place under the roof.

With all the entertainment that the club extends it has been necessary to form an entertainment committee, which is made up of D. P. Carrittie, J. S. Herbert, F. C. Schultze, C. J. Matthews, W. D. Oelberman and Thurlow W. Barnes. The committee on publicity is also an important factor in the workings of the club, and its energetic members are J. H. Birch, Jr., Henry T. Wills, F. A. Nankivell, Alfred I. Hart and Louis F. Taussig. The committee on membership is no less important, as it has the duty of keeping the club to that high standard that a well disciplined circumnavigator considers essential to the welfare of the organization.

Whenever any one signifies his desire to become a member of the Circumnavigators Club, an application blank in the form of an outline map is sent to him. On this map the applicant must trace

the route of his journey around the world, writing in the names of the points visited. In some instances the map, when returned to the membership committee, is a mass of lines and dots and names, indicating that this prospective Circumnavigator is indeed a globe-trotter from many points of view. In other cases there is just a single hand, running east and west, as a token of one around-the-world journey.

Branch in Australia

Of all other sections of the world outside of America, it seems, Australia has taken most kindly to the idea of the club. There is a considerable membership in Australia and there is a branch of the club located in the Stock Exchange building at Melbourne. In Australia the treasurer, the "money changer," as he is termed, is D. H. Ross, while Wilton Russell Nevine is the keeper of records and "scribe."

While politics is something that is strictly tabooed from the activities of the Circumnavigators Club, it is but natural that the doings of Circumtaft are interesting to the members of the club decidedly. As for Circumbryan, not even the most intimate among the Lincoln editor's circumnavigating friends would care to guess as to what is in store politically. The fact is that with the Circumnavigators it is travel that makes the man, providing he has all the other qualifications necessary for membership.

Every once in a while the membership committee of the club gets on the trail of some well-known personality whom it considers eligible to join the organization. But frequently the reply to such an invitation causes disappointment, as when Don C. Seitz of the New York World wrote Mr. Birch on March 16 of the present year as follows:

"Dear Mr. Birch: Alas, I am not eligible. I did not get quite around, although close to the edges. Thanks for the thought."

And so the Circumnavigators Club is linking its chain of good fellowship around the globe, members greeting each other sometimes in the most out-of-the-way places imaginable. World-wide in its scope, the club of necessity is narrowed down to the limited number who, as circumnavigable quantities, are eligible to join. But as travel facilities increase, the roll-call of the club must likewise become enlarged, and the day is not far distant when for each Circumnavigator of the present there will be a dozen to enjoy the good fellowship of the unique organization.

ITALY IS LARGEST PRODUCER OF GRAPHITE, THOUGH CEYLON LEADS IN VALUE OF PRODUCT

WASHINGTON—The natural graphite mined and concentrated in the United States is variable in amount, principally because the process of milling flake graphite, the most abundant type of domestic material, is still in an experimental stage. Because of this unreliability of the domestic supply most of the large consumers of graphite prefer to depend for their supply on imported material.

In 1911 the quantity of graphite imported into the United States for consumption was 20,702 short tons, valued at \$1,405,729. In contrast to this the total domestic production was 3618 short tons of natural graphite, valued at \$288,465, and 5072 short tons of manufactured graphite, valued at \$664,000.

The great bulk of the graphite imported into the United States comes

from the island of Ceylon, and the United States has for many years been the principal market for this Ceylon product. Considerable amounts of graphite are also imported into the United States from Mexico and within the last few years graphite from Chosen (Korea) has entered the market.

The difference in the grades of graphite is shown by the values placed on the production of different countries. In 1909 Italy was the largest producer of graphite, with 44,875 tons, valued at \$320,289. The United States produced only 8243 tons, but this was valued at \$345,500. Ceylon, however, beats the world in the value of graphite production. This little island produced 36,056 tons and it was valued at \$3,237,751. Of this the United States imported more than one third.

MANY MINNESOTA RIVERS FOUND TO FLOW UP AND DOWN

WASHINGTON—In the northern part of Minnesota there is a great area of land so flat that its waters sometimes flow into Hudson bay and sometimes into the Gulf of Mexico. This area contains the headwaters of Mississippi river. There are times when certain lakes discharge at both ends, the northern outlet taking the flow through Red river or Rainy river into Lake Winnipeg, and thence into Hudson bay; while the southern outlet leads to the Mississippi.

Therefore the dividing line between the Mississippi drainage basin and that of Hudson bay is indefinite and in many places cannot be determined, and the consideration of these two basins in connection with their water supplies and the uses that can be made thereof must logically be taken up together. The geological survey discusses the Hudson bay and Mississippi river basins in its recent publication, officially known as Water Supply Paper 285.

This work contains the results of river-flow measurements made during the year 1910. In view of the fact that the division of the waters along the Canadian boundary is becoming a more important international question, making necessary by recent legislation the organization of the joint international

commission, under whose jurisdiction these matters were placed, this volume is of unusual importance. The westernmost river covered by the report is St. Mary river, which rises in Montana, crosses the Canadian boundary, and empties into the Saskatchewan. The other rivers are largely those of North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, although considerable information is contained concerning the rivers of Illinois and Iowa, which empty into the Mississippi.

A copy of Water Supply Paper 285 may be obtained free on application to the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

C. P. R. PAYS GOVERNMENT \$750,000
TORONTO, Ont.—Provincial treasury is \$720,000 richer than it was on the last day of May. The first of June was the date agreed upon by the Canadian Pacific railway and the government for handing over the old government house property at King and Simcoe streets, and recently Hon. A. J. Matheson received from the railway company a check for \$720,000, the balance of the purchase price of \$800,000. The company paid \$80,000 when the sale was made.

ENGINEERS "TALK" WITH WHISTLES AS TRAINS SPEED

WICHITA, Kan.—Locomotive signals are few and comparatively simple. They are used in common by all roads, but the use of the whistle in the hands of some of the veterans of the throttle becomes a fine art.

One blast of the whistle is a warning to stop. Two blasts means go ahead or "all right." Three blasts is to back up. Four blasts is the general call, as when the engineer is calling the towerman, switchman or brakeman. Successive short blasts constitute a warning signal in case of danger.

One long blast is always given when a train is approaching the station. One long and two short blasts are used to warn the towerman that the engineer is approaching his crossing, says the Eagle. Among the older engineers especially whistling is a great deal more than the

mere giving of signals. Some of them have reached a high degree of proficiency and can get many variations out of their whistles. Many of them have their own whistles which they prize and take with them from engine to engine.

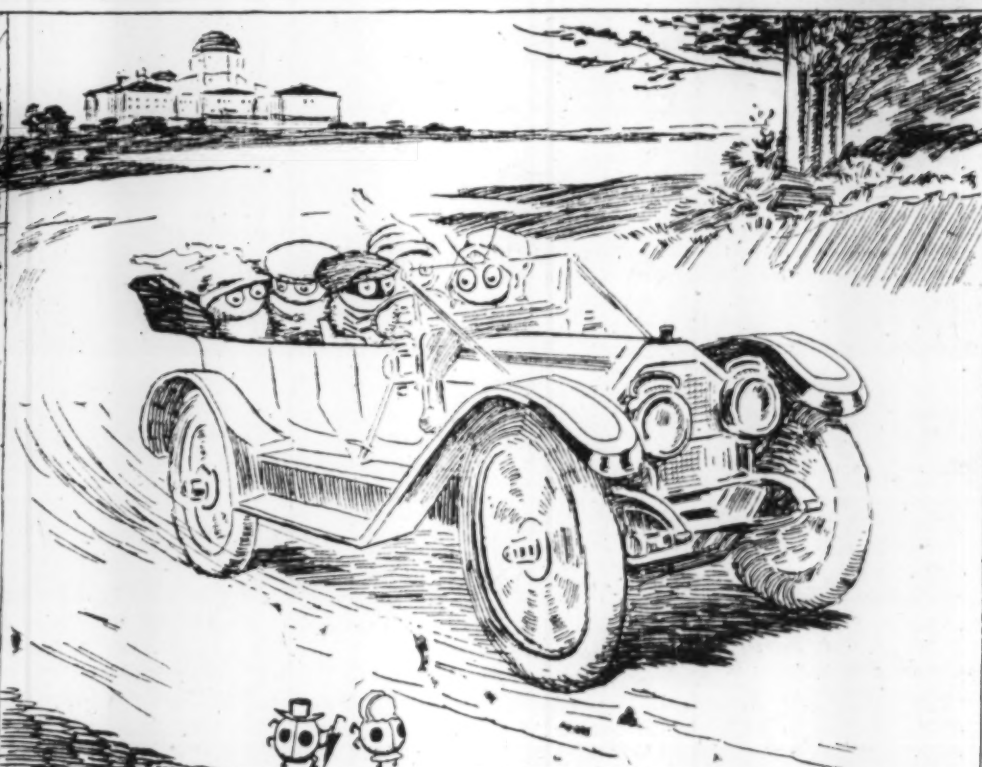
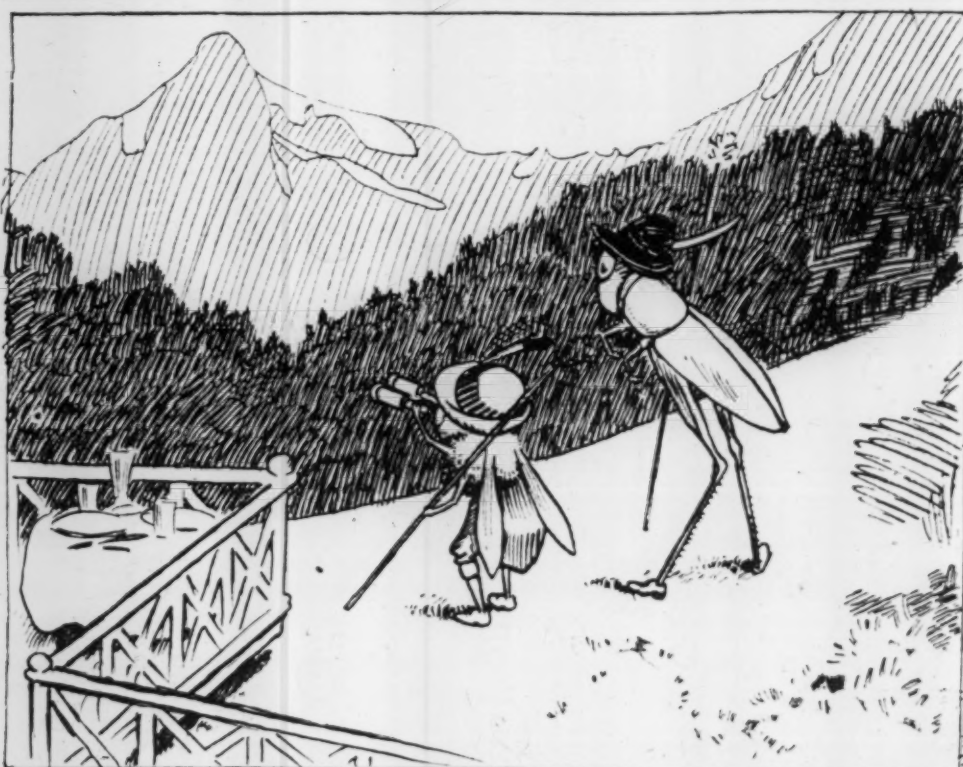
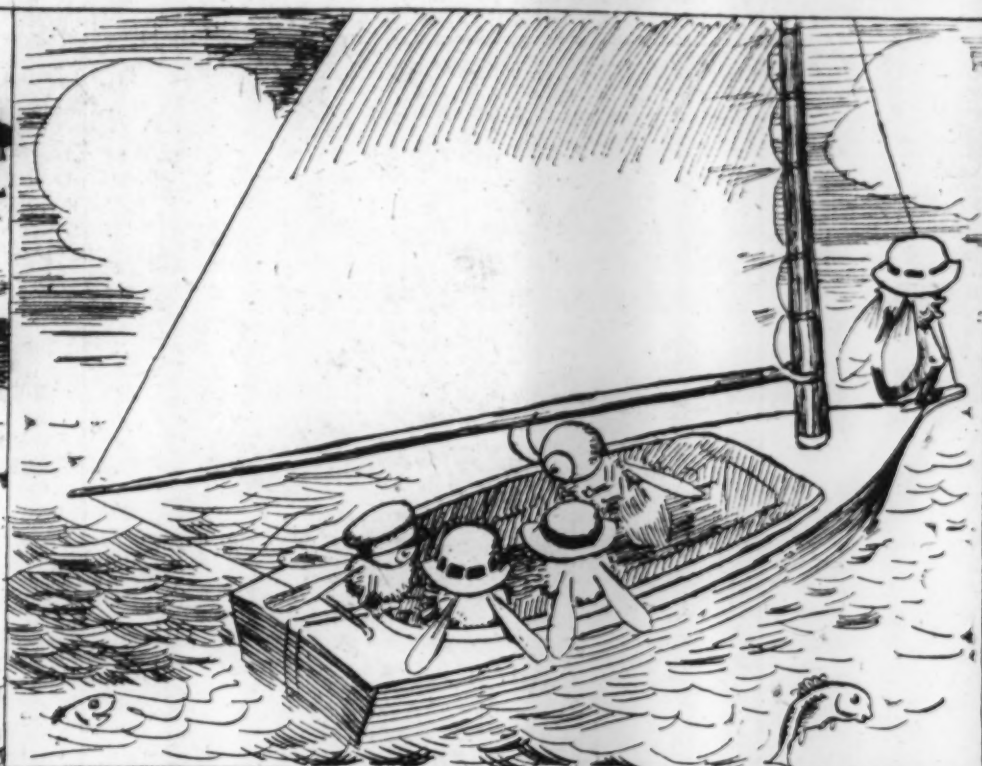
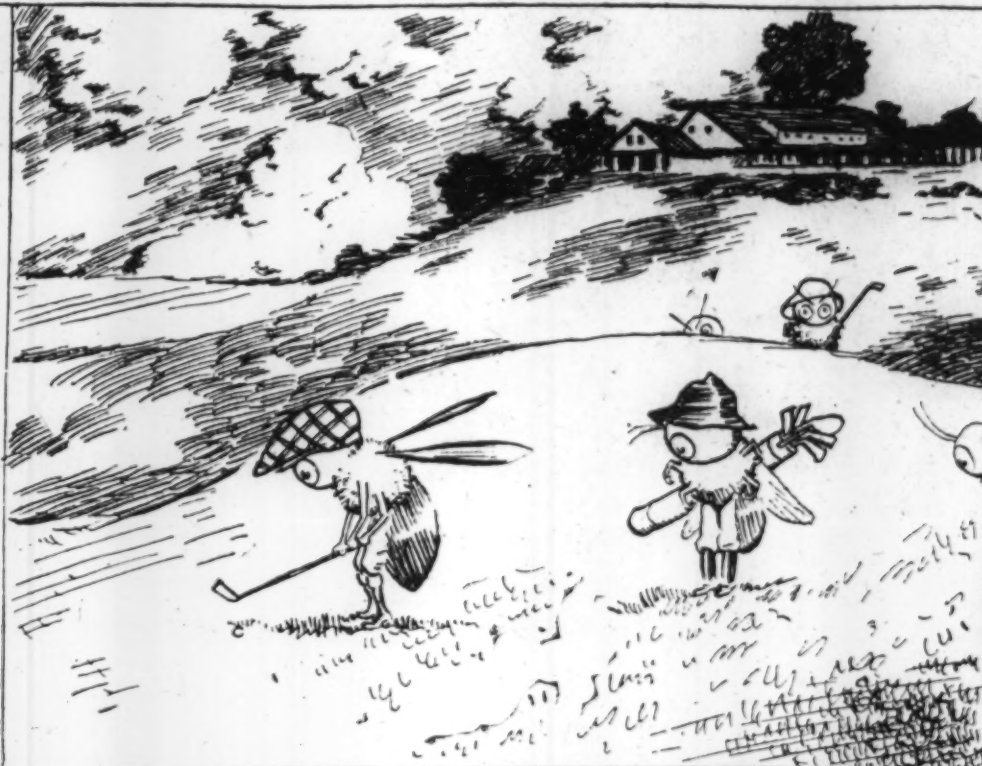
One of the engineers on the W. & W. branch of the Santa Fe has a peculiar whistle. It is a regular siren and the station people all along the line know his train. Another engineer with the same company is known as "Whistling Johnson." He is L. H. Johnson of South Water street and runs on the local from Wichita to Pratt.

Ira Small is another artist in the same line. Mr. Small has a passenger run to Wellington. Trainmen say they can always tell whether things are going well by the way Mr. Small whistles. He can carry on a regular conversation

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

It's hey, all aboard! for vacation time's come,
And bees leaving home can make everything hum;
Such a hurrying, scurrying, flurrying, though,
To get busy bee bodies ready to go.

Says Buzz on the trunk, as he sees Busy pull,
'It's May Bee's big hat that has made it so full;
Says May, "No, it's baseballs and masks and such junk;
What elephant could get it all in his trunk?"

Here's Biff with a rough-riding hat and his rod,
He thinks he'll go fishing for whales or for cod;
There's automobilizing of course attracts many,
And Biff travels far on a new Lincoln penny.

Young Otto is sure that his splendid new tire
Is proof against trouble by tacks, whacks or wire;
He's got a fine monkey wrench, perfectly new,
It grew on a nut tree, he says, at the Zoo.

Sim searches with joy in the lists of the time-table
Hotels where they're setting a nickel and dime table;
Of course he has books of Pay-decker and Hurry
To tell what the tips are and save one all worry.

However we find that the right bill of fare
Includes a good golf course, when Sim has a share;
We see him here ready to make a long drive
In very good form, to the fame of his hive.

And Commodore Sam takes his friends on a yacht;
The yacht that he gacht him has room for lacht;
They wish 'twas an airship, for clouds look like cotton,
And doubtless are safe to be bunked on or "sot" on.

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To climb a tall mountain is Buzz's desire,
And Hop, who accompnies him hopes to get higher;
The higher they climb, while the clime gains in height,
The higher the hire of a roof for the night.

And Otto Bee's next—how his sudden brake hisses;
He's stopped for the Lady Bugs, Mister and Mrs.
The bee in the mask is a highwayman—true,
But not of the sort that should make you feel blue.

Then last are the campers, enjoying the simple life,
Miss Sally May calls it the dine, doze and dimple life;
'Tis a life all of laughter, of giggles and glee,
Fun for small fry and tall fry, beneath a green tree.

FINE GAMES WITH BAG AND BALL

I. BEAN BAGS

THE children stand side by side in line with about five feet between each two. The teacher faces her "class," standing about 15 feet from the line. She tosses the bag to a pupil who stands at the head of the line. She catches it, and tosses it back to the teacher. The teacher tosses it to the next one, who misses it. The penalty for this is that he must go to the foot of the class. So the teacher goes down the line, tossing the bag to each child in turn. Those who catch it and toss it back keep their places, and those who fail go to the foot. The one who remains at the head after passing the bag down the line a number of times is the winner. If the teacher should miss catching the bag when it is thrown back she must go to the foot and the member of the class who threw it to her takes her place.

II. BEAN BAGS

Bean bags and two flat pans about 15 inches in diameter are necessary for the game. The school is divided into two equal parties. The sides form in lines, and each leader tosses the edge of the walk for a starting line. The pans are placed about 10 feet from the starting line, one pan opposite each line. Then each leader is given five bean bags, which he is to toss one after another, trying to land them in the pan. Each one that goes into the pan scores one for his line. When the leader has thrown all his bean bags he runs and gets them, and hands them to the second in his line, who moves up to the starting line and throws them as the first has done. Then he runs and gets them, and hands them to the third, and so on down the line. The other side takes the bags and tries its skill in throwing, following the same order as the other side. The side scoring most wins.

III. BEAN BAG AND BASKET RELAY
Each player is provided with a bean bag. A wastepaper basket or a box is placed on the floor near the blackboard

in front of each side. In line horizontally with the forward edge of each front desk, a chalk line is drawn on the floor at the end of each aisle, which serves as a throwing line, from which players throw their bean bags into the baskets.

The game is a competition of skill rather than of speed. At a signal from the teacher, the first pupil in each row stands, places his toes even with the throwing line, and tosses his bean bag toward the basket. If the bag goes into the basket, it scores five. Should it lodge on the edge of the basket, it scores three. Should it fall outside, there is no score.

As soon as these first players have thrown they return to their seats and the second row across the room steps forward and throws. This is continued until each player has thrown, and the line wins which has the highest score. There should be one score keeper for the entire game, who should draw a diagram on the board in which to write the score.—Canadian Teacher.

CENTER BALL

The participants form into a circle with one person in the center. The one in the center holds the ball and tosses it to some one in the circle and then runs outside the circle. The one catching the ball must place the ball in the center and then try to catch the one throwing the ball. If the one throwing the ball can get back and touch the ball in the center before being tagged she is free and can take her place in the circle while the tagger becomes center and tosses the ball. If the one throwing the ball was caught, she would have to toss the ball a second time. Any one in the circle may catch the ball when it is tossed, though no one must move out of place to get it.

CIRCLE BALL

All form in a circle with about four feet between each two players. The ball is tossed across the circle from one to another. No regular order is observed

in tossing so that every one has to be on the alert to catch the ball that might come his way. When any one misses a ball that has been thrown to him he can catch some ball missed by another player he can stand up again and take his place in the game. This is a good game for girls who want drill in throwing and catching a ball, yet it is fun for every one. It is best to use a soft ball for the game, one softer than a baseball.

DODGE BALL

Use a soft rubber ball somewhat larger than a baseball. Divide into two equal parties. One half forms into a large circle with about five feet between each two players. The other half goes into the circle standing anywhere they choose but not in a close group. The ball is to be thrown by one of the circle players to hit some one inside. Those within stoop or dodge in any way to avoid the ball, but they must not catch it. The ball is allowed to roll or bound back to the circle, or one of the circle men may step in to get it. As soon as a center man is hit he joins the circle. The last one remaining within is the winner. After all the center men have been hit the sides change places, center men becoming circle men, and circle men center men.

CALL BALL

All form in a circle, but one player with the ball stands in the center. The center man throws the ball up and calls the name of some one in the circle who must catch the ball before it falls. If the one called catches the ball before it falls, he returns to his place in the circle; but if he falls he has to take the center man's place and throw the ball.

This is a fine game for outside play and where many can take part. If many are to take part two or more circles may be formed.

WHY?

WHY do herrings migrate? The migrations of the herring are analogous to those of certain birds. Impelled by unfailing instinct, the herring leaves the depths of our surrounding seas to deposit its spawn in the shallower waters of the coast, there to be vivified by the genial influence of the sun; and after accomplishing its purpose, it retires to the remoter deeps.

The herring is essentially a northern fish; seldom has it been found so far south as the Bay of Biscay, in Europe, or the coast of Carolina, in America. Like plants that flourish in certain climates only, become fewer and more stunted the nearer they approach the limits of their zone, herrings decrease in number and size as they approach their assigned southern boundary—those caught on the southern shores of England being considerably smaller than those which frequent the coast of Norway. Thus it is that about the month of July, the grand array of herrings is found to the northward of the Shetlands, in distinct columns five and six miles long, three and four miles broad.

Pressing for the shallows, they drive the sea before them in a continuous ripple. Sometimes they sink down fathoms deep for a few minutes, then again rising to the surface, sparkle in the sun like a prairie strewn with diamonds. Nor even during a calm summer night is the scene less brilliant, from the intense scintillations of phosphoric light exhibited by the countless myriads of moving fish. The quantity of life in these shoals would be completely beyond belief if we did not recollect that 36,000 eggs have been counted in the spawn of one herring.—Selected.

WINGED KINGLET

A very common bird during its period of migration is the ruby-crowned kinglet, about four inches in length, dark green or olive above, and having on the top of its head a little patch of ruby, sometimes concealed by the tips of the surrounding feathers, but which can be erected at the will of its owner. The song of this bird is surprisingly loud for such a mite, and consists of intricate oris and bubbling notes, given rather fast, and as is usual with small birds, on a high key. It would probably be overlooked by many were it not for this loud song, and its quick motions, hardly ever keeping still for more than a moment, except to sing, but continually flitting about among the branches and peering into the cracks of the bark for any small insects it may find.—Progressive Teacher.

ROOTS TRAVEL

The way in which the roots of plants of trees travel underground in search of food and water is astonishing. It is well known that the root of a plant will follow moisture, whether it has to grow up or down to do so. An example is that of a poplar tree which sent a root down through 30 feet of soil, underneath a wall, and then through the brickwork of a well, so reaching the water stored there.—Victoria Colonist.

TWO CRITICS

Said the black cat to the white cat—"If you should wash in ink, And dye your coat the shade of mine, You'd be improved, I think." Said the white cat to the black cat—"Much handsomer you'd be If you should take a bath in milk, And try to look like me."—Selected.

FATHER'S ADVICE TO WEBSTER

WHEN Daniel Webster was 14 his father began to be aware of his unusual talents, and he resolved to give the boy a better education than he had been able to give the other children. For he believed that education can give a boy what he can get in no other way. "Of a hot day in July, it must have been in the last days of Washington's administration," says Daniel Webster in Sydney George Fisher's "The True Daniel Webster," "I was making hay with my father. About the middle of the forenoon the Hon. Abiel Foster, M. C., who lived in Canterbury, six miles off, called at the house and came into the field to see my father.

"When he was gone my father called

me to him and said, 'My son, that is a worthy man; he is a member of Congress; he goes to Philadelphia and gets \$6 a day, while I toil here. It is because he had an education which I never had. But I missed it, and now I must work here.'

"My dear father," said I, 'you shall not work. Brother and I will work for you, and you shall rest.'

"My child," said he, 'it is of no importance to me. I now live but for my children. I could not give your elder brother the advantages of knowledge, but I can do something for you. Exert yourself, improve your opportunities, learn, learn, and you will not need to go through the hardships which I have undergone.'

BOYS' FESTIVAL DAY IN JAPAN

IN Japan there is one day which is the boys' own. All over the country on May 5, fathers, mothers and sisters decorate the house, bake sweet rice cakes and prepare gifts—all for the boy. It is called O Sekku, or the boys' festival. It has been handed down as a custom for hundreds of years, says the Montreal Star.

A stranger in Japan can always know when the O Sekku comes around because on that day the air is full of flying-fish made of paper to resemble carp, one of the commonest fish in the Mikado's empire. Little bamboo hoops keep the mouths of these fishes open, so that when the wind blows it fills the paper bodies, and causes them to squirm and twist in lively and lifelike fashion.

Every household that numbers a boy or boys among the children displays the paper fish on its flagpole, one fish for each son. The youngest son is represented by the biggest fish, and the paper carp are graded according to the age of the boys in that household. It is a proud father who on the day of O Sekku can look above his ridgepole and see seven or

eight paper fish swimming against the wind.

The Japanese say that the carp swims up the rapids and over waterfalls, and that therefore it represents strength and endurance. So the carp stands for all that the Japanese parent hopes for in his sons.

OBVIOUS MISSED

The obvious things are quite likely to be the things which escape our notice. Edgar Allen Poe illustrated this in speaking of a game which boys used to play with a map—each picking out a name and asking his companions to find it. The usual plan was to select some obscure village, with the name in very small type. But some genius hit upon the device of choosing a name whose huge capitals sprawled all over the map. The others missed it, just because it was obvious. In one of Poe's detective stories, a letter is hidden. Every inch of the house is searched except the letter rack, where the man of genius finds it, exposed to the view of every visitor.—Toronto Star.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

LETTERS BY MOUNTED COURIER

THE use of postage stamps is now so common and the mailing of letters so general that it seems as if there never was a time when this practice was unknown. Yet such was once the case. The stamp itself is comparatively new, but the sending of letters is older than Solomon, says the Children's Star Magazine.

Turn to your Bibles and in the book of Esther you will find how letters were sent thousands of years ago. There it tells of how King Ahasuerus commanded Mordecai to call together the scribes and send letters to every province of the kingdom. This is the verse that describes the sending of the messengers:

"And he wrote in the King Ahasuerus' name, and sealed it with the King's ring; and sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels and young dromedaries."

Of course this was not "mailing" letters, for that is of recent origin, but it was the only means the King had of communicating with the rulers of his provinces. The kingdom of King Ahasuerus extended from India to Ethiopia and consisted of 127 countries. Just imagine the time it must have taken to reach the farthest parts of his realm.

The Romans, too, sent their letters by mounted messengers, or couriers as they were called. The courier carried the message about 20 miles when he would come to a "post" where another messenger was stationed with a fresh horse. Thus relay after relay the letter was sped on as fast as man and horse could carry it until it arrived at its destination. It is from this Latin word "post," meaning station or stopping place, that we get our word "post" as found in postoffice, postcard and many similar words.

In 1544 the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, a small German state, established regular posts through the country that carried mail to and from at stated intervals. This was the first time that a private individual ever had the opportunity to send letters easily and cheaply. For a few cents only, the prince's postmen would carry a letter to any part of the empire and even to quite distant countries. So grateful

were succeeding rulers of Germany to the house of Thurn and Taxis for the prince's clever scheme that for hundreds of years, as late as 1868, the head of that little state held a monopoly of all the postal business of the German empire. If you will look at one of your old German stamps, you will read "Freimarken: Thurn und Taxis," the mark of the monopoly. Of course, in those earliest days there were no postage stamps, the fee for sending a letter being paid in cash or by giving some service.

At first, in the United States each letter was charged for by the sheet instead of by weight, and also for the distance it was carried. It was something like this: Ten cents was charged for one sheet, 20 cents for two sheets, and so on, and for every 50 miles another full fee was added. Envelopes were not used, the letter was simply folded and sealed.

The postmaster would write the name of his town or city, with the amount of the postage collected, on the envelope, and then place his own signature below, for the postage stamp was still unthought of. Later, some progressive postmasters used hand stamps, generally of wood, and with these they would stamp the name of the postoffice on the envelope, though they wrote in their names and the amount of the postage as before.

It was in England, in 1840, that the first adhesive postage stamps were made. Just before their issue, however, the English government printed what is known as the Mulready stamp, so called after Mr. Mulready, the artist who designed the picture. It covered the front of the envelope and represented Britannia—that is, Great Britain—sending letters to all parts of the world.

The early stamps were imperforate, that is, they did not have the little round holes you see on present-day stamps, for they were cut from the sheet with scissors. This way of cutting stamps was slow and expensive, but it was the only method they had for a number of years. Henry Archer, living in London, conceived the idea of making a machine that would separate the stamps, and in 1847 got out his device.

BOY WHO IS MINING ENGINEER

SHALL My Boy Become a Mining Engineer? This is the heading that attracts attention to an article in the Scientific American by Henry S. Monroe, professor of mining, Columbia University, in which he says:

The training of a young mining engineer, as it has been developed in the 30 or more leading mining schools in this country since 1863, has proved eminently successful and the graduates of these schools are rapidly displacing the men without technical education who formerly had the field to themselves.

Among the incidental advantages of a technical education is the training which fits the young graduate for useful work in subordinate capacities. He can find employment at a fair salary either as a draftsman or designer and should be competent to prepare plans and specifications for mine structures. He is familiar with surveying instruments and can plan and execute underground and surface surveys. He has had training in analytical chemistry and assaying and can readily find employment as chemist or assayer at mines and metallurgical works. And finally, his training in geology, metallurgy and engineering fits him for immediate usefulness and makes him a valuable assistant in any or all of these directions. His school training and the numerous problems required of him in his field, laboratory and design work give him facility and confidence in attacking similar problems in professional work. He has acquired a wide acquaintance with technical literature and he can readily turn to such sources of additional information when necessary. He has come into intimate contact with professors and lecturers, and has made many

friends among engineering students of his own and other classes. After graduation he will meet many alumni of his professional school to whom his diploma will be a very valuable letter of introduction. Such friendships and acquaintances with men of his own and allied professions are likely to be most serviceable. Mining, like other professions, embraces many specialties; coal mining, the mining of precious metals, the mining of great ore bodies, placer mining, mining for salt, boring for oil and gas, the concentration of minerals, gold-milling; and many others. In these special fields great advances are being made today by the graduates of technical schools. We may fairly say that the art, both of mining and of the preparation of minerals, has made greater advances in the last 50 years than in many centuries preceding.

It is, of course, not possible in a mining school to train a young man for the immediate practice of his profession, nor for positions of great responsibility, but like lawyers, architects, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, the young graduate must have his period of apprenticeship in which he shall supplement his school training with training in business matters, in executive duties, and in the practical operations of mining. The trained man, however, can, and does, shorten this period of apprenticeship and takes better advantage of his opportunities and in the end may become more really practical than the practical man, more businesslike than the bookkeeping staff, and a better executive than the man who has risen from the ranks.

HELPS IN LEARNING TO SPELL

PRINCIPAL JASPER T. PALMER of the Lincoln school, Everett, Mass., in an article on "Spelling," in the Journal of Education, outlines the method of instruction pursued under his direction and says:

In carrying on this work, it is my purpose to develop a general knowledge of orthography and intersperse little devices from time to time to hold the interest and, at the same time, give the subject of spelling a broader scope. I believe in correlation of subjects whenever possible. In reading teachers are asked to call attention to the spelling of hard words, that the children may have a stronger mental picture of the words, having seen them in print; children are urged to use one of the newly acquired words in their language, work, etc.

We have a scheme which is used throughout the building, which has proved very helpful in the work in spelling as well as language in general. Each teacher has reserved a space on her blackboard which is headed "Correct Forms." Under this heading appear corrected sentences and phrases. These are usually corrections made during the regular school work—and general recitations, such as "I

have no pencil," "It was I," etc. Under this same heading are written words habitually misspelled and mispronounced, as probably, separate, interesting, recess, etc. All this work is left on the board for a month or so, and the children's attention is called to it as occasion requires. When space is needed for new sentences and words, and the corrections seem to be well learned by the pupils, they copy them in the back of notebooks to keep for reference. Constant review is very necessary, giving greater opportunities to the so-called "poor speller."

If every child could thoroughly master 1000 words before he is graduated from the grammar school, he would make a long step toward correcting some of the deficiencies which are found occurring in our high schools today.

THEY FLED

A flea and a fly in a flea,
Were imprisoned; now what could they do?
Said the fly, "Let us flee."
"Let us fly," said the flea.
And they flew through a flaw in the flea.
—Our Dumb Animals.

CAMERA CONTEST

THIS picture was taken by a Boston reader of the Monitor, Le Barron P. Cooke, while visiting New Brunswick last summer. With the photograph, which receives this week's award, he sent the following little story:

"This lamb's name is Barley and he lives on the beautiful Canadian island of Campobello, N. B., a well-known summer resort. Barley is a great favorite of the summer tourists. On one day, greatly to the amusement of all the hotel guests, he followed one of the ladies who had been kind to him, into the lobby of the hotel. One of his customs is to salute the ferryboat with a 'Maa! maa!' every time it sails past the point where his pasture is located.

"The boy in the picture is the lamb's master, and he tells me that on the coronation day of King George IV., anxious to do something in honor of his sovereign, he arrayed himself and Barley in the daisies of the field and they marched together in the procession given by the loyal Canadian subjects. He called himself the Knight of the White Daisy."

Honorable mention: Helen Lang, Dallas, Tex.; Helen E. Rathbone, Boston; Marion S. Jones, Rehoboth Beach, Del.; Roland R. Shephardson, Reading, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With



LAMB BARLEY
His owner is holding him and their home is in New Brunswick

the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to the "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

LEARNING FROM TREE STUMPS

GIFFORD PINCHOT, chief scout for-ester of the Boy Scouts of America, has prepared for the boy scouts a statement showing how they may learn the age of a tree; how they may estimate the size of a tree 10, 20 or 30 years ago, and especially how to gain practical and valuable information in their trips through the woods.

In this statement Mr. Pinchot appeals to the boy scouts to cooperate with the foresters, saying that it is a duty which the boys owe to their country. "It is as important," he writes, "that you should study these things as that the foresters should do so. Anything you can do to get an idea of what forestry means in practice, is going to help you to cooperate with the foresters. That will help the woods, and help your country."

"If you can get into the woods where cutting is going on, even if it is only small stuff for firewood, count the rings of growth on the stump of a tree, first making sure what kind of tree it is. Count the rings from the center outwards. Each ring means a year in the life of the tree, and the whole number of rings means the age of the tree. Then measure the thickness of the tree across the stump. If the tree has not yet been worked up into logs or into firewood, you can easily measure its height by running a tape line, or a piece of string, from the butt of the first log to the top of the crown, adding the height of the stump. If you make several of these 'stem analyses' on trees of different sizes and then compare the results, you will find out many interesting things about how that kind of tree grows; for example, that it may grow fastest in height when it is young, fastest in diameter

when it is older, and that later on in life diameter growth falls off and height growth is very slow.

"But even a stem analysis of one tree teaches you a great deal. It tells you not only how old was the tree when it reached the size at which it was cut, but also how old the tree was at all sizes since it was a little seedling, for every tree has its own history written on its ring of growth. Suppose you have measured an oak and found it to be 14 inches thick and 70 years old. All you need to do to find out how thick that oak was when it was, say, 30 years old, is to measure out from the center the distance covered by the first 30 rings, multiply that distance by two and add an inch for the bark. That tells you very closely how big the tree was 40 years ago.

"While you are making the stem analysis don't fail to study the woods in which the cutting goes on. How do they look? Will they grow trees again like those that have been cut or has the forest been destroyed by cutting? Is the brush piled so that it can be burned up, or are the big tops lopped so that they will rot quickly, or is all this trash strewn over the ground where it would burn fiercely and destroy what trees are left standing? Have too many trees been cut, so that instead of a forest there are only a few scattered, scrubby trees left, or are there enough to shed seed to plant the land to forest again? Have the trees been felled carelessly, so as to injure other trees or crush down young growth, or have they been felled skillfully? Are the stumps cut close to the ground so as to waste no timber, or have they been cut high up in lazy man's fashion?"

EGG CRATES MAKE DOLL HOUSE

I went around the corner to the grocery store, says a contributor to the San Francisco Call, and asked the grocer if I might have three egg crates. I was not charged anything, because he was glad to get rid of them, but I gave 5 cents to the boy who delivered them.

Each crate already had a central division, giving an upper and lower compartment. My friend who helped me bought 5 cents' worth of nails, and together we nailed the crates one next to the other. Thus far our house was two stories high and contained six rooms.

My friend's father is in the paint business, which enabled us to get paint free. He brought us a medium size can of brown paint and we painted the whole inside and outside with this paint. The ground floor we made into parlor, dining room and kitchen. The top floor

contained two bedrooms, with a bathroom between.

The next few days were joyfully spent in furnishing the house. We furnished the parlor in blue and silver, the dining room in red and the kitchen in brown. The bathroom fixtures are all white. The bedroom to the right of the bathroom is occupied by the doll couple that own the house; it is furnished in red and green, but the bedroom to the left of the bathroom is occupied by the doll servants, who must be satisfied with brown furnishings.

On the front of the house we hung a brown linen curtain, which we raise when we play, but when we are finished playing we put the curtain down and our doll's house looks like a bookcase.

You can't imagine the fun we have every day with our doll house.

HOW BALL IS MADE

Every boy who plays baseball is interested in knowing how the balls are made. An automatic machine turns them out nowadays, winding two balls at a time in the following way:

A little rubber ball, weighing three quarters of an ounce, is wound around with the end of the skein of an old-fashioned gray stocking yarn. Then it is slipped into the machine. The boy in charge touches a lever, the machine starts and the winding begins. The rubber ball in its place appears a little gray yarn ball that rapidly grows larger and larger.

When it appears to be about half the size of the regulation baseball there is a click, the machine stops, the yarn is cut, the boy picks out the ball and tosses it into a basket. When this basket is full it is passed along to another boy, who runs a similar machine, where a half-ounce layer of worsted yard is put on.

The next machine adds a layer of strong white cotton thread, a coating of rubber cement is next applied and a half ounce layer of the very best fine worsted completes the ball, with the exception of the cover.—Minneapolis Tribune.

LITTLE PROBLEM

17. Charlie, while on a bicycle trip, came to cross-roads and found that the four-armed signpost had been pulled up and lay in the middle of the road. Yet he made the signpost tell him which was the proper way to go. How did he do it?

Answer to Little Problem No. 16—Fred and Albert crossed the ferry first, and Fred brought back the boat. Then the father crossed alone, and Albert returned with the boat. The boys again crossed together and Fred brought back the boat, in which the postman crossed alone. Albert then rowed across to the starting shore and took over his brother.

DOUGHNUT PIG

Of all the fond amusements

Of my childhood days, I know

That none was more enjoyable

Than the menagerie of dough,

The animals were very tame,

And never very big,

But the favorite of all

Was the little doughnut pig.

Oh, that little doughnut pig

Was not so very big;

But he was fat and plump and sweet,

And oh, so very good to eat!

His eyes were made of allspice,

And his tail of twisted dough,

His ears were quite ungainly,

And his legs were just and so;

But when all fried and nicely dried,

And sugared o'er and o'er,

Those funny ears and legs

Endeared him more and more.

Oh, that little doughnut pig

Was not so very big.

But he was fat and plump and sweet,

And oh, so very good to eat!

—Selected

MILES OF SAND

"What shall I do at the seaside, mamma?" asked a little boy who had never seen the ocean, but had a small sand garden.

"Why, dig the sand?"

"And what will you do?"

"Just sit on the sand and read."

"But, mamma, how can I dig the sand when you're sitting on it?"—Christian Register.

TABLE GOLF

A game of table golf played with counters is an excellent one for a large dining-room table. The holes may be represented with napkin rings, which are to be arranged at intervals down the table.

Numerous "bunkers" should be introduced in the form of books, boxes, etc., and the penalty for getting on one of these, or dropping off the table is the loss of a turn. A fur or neck wrap laid flat makes a good hedge.

The little counters may be clipped into the rings by one of a larger size, as in the game of tidbits. There is some difference of opinion as to the proper method of holding the clipper, but perhaps the best way is to take it with the first and second finger on the top and the thumb underneath.

The napkin rings can be numbered in order to show the course, and the final goal may be a flower-pot or a teacup, and should be more difficult of approach than any of the previous rings.

SEA BEAUTIES

In southern waters it is possible to see much deeper into the sea than in the North. The water is clear and blue. In Bermuda a wooden box, about 12 or 15 inches deep, with a glass bottom, is used to look at the water life. This box is trailed after the boat or held at the side, revealing wonderful and beautiful plants, fish, sea flowers, caves, mountains and sea forests. On the Pacific coast, in the island of Santa Catalina, boats for travelers are used that have a pane of heavy plate glass about 12 feet long inserted in the bottom, raised so that in running in and out of shore it will not be struck by rocks. The passengers sit on either side of this pane of glass and watch the wonderful sea life over which they are passing.—Sacramento Union.

STATE FLOWERS

In most instances, the state floral emblems have been adopted by the vote of the pupils of the public schools of their respective states.

Alabama, goldenrod.
Arizona, sunflower.
Arkansas, apple blossoms.
California, California poppy.
Colorado, columbine.
Connecticut, mountain laurel.
Delaware, peach blossoms.
Florida, Japan camellia.
Georgia, Cherokee rose.
Idaho, syringa.
Illinois, rose.
Indiana, corn.
Iowa, wild rose.
Kansas, sunflower.
Louisiana, magnolia.
Maine, pine cone.
Michigan, apple blossom.
Minnesota, moccasin flower.
Mississippi, magnolia.
Missouri, goldenrod.
Montana, bitter-root.
Nebraska, goldenrod.
New Jersey, sugar maple.
Nevada, sage brush.
New York, moss rose.
New Mexico, crimson rambler rose.
North Carolina, chrysanthemum.
North Dakota, goldenrod.
Ohio, buckeye.
Oklahoma, mistletoe.
Oregon, Oregon grape.
Rhode Island, violet.
South Carolina, Carolina palmetto.
South Dakota, pasque flower.
Texas, blue bonnet.
Utah, sage lily.
Vermont, red clover.
Washington, rhododendron.
Wisconsin, violet.

The national flower has not yet been decided upon, but a Suburban Life contributor thinks it will be the columbine.

FLOWER POT MADE OF CONCRETE

BEAUTIFULLY colored and shaped flower pots have been made by the boys of the Horace Mann school of New York city this past spring, says the New York Herald.

The materials of which the pots are made cost very little and the frames in which they are molded may be made of any piece of old wood which happens to be at hand, so that any boy or girl who wants to may try making one of these pots during the summer vacation.

The pots are made of concrete, which is a substance composed of three parts sand and one part cement. First get a large wooden box and fill it with this mixture, using enough water to make the mass the consistency of dough.

Two boxes are used for molding the pots into the required shape. The outer form consists of four pieces. There is also a platform on which the form may be set, so that the bottom of the pot will be level. A plain board will do for this. Any sort of wood may be used to make the forms, but in order to keep them from warping it is necessary to shellac the wood.

The pot when finished is 6½ inches square by seven inches deep, and the sides are one inch thick. The four pieces of wood which compose the outer form must be just large enough to allow for these dimensions, inside measurement. To prevent the four sides of the outer box from warping, strips of wood about two inches across are nailed on the outside of each side vertically and a little apart. Two of these strips on each side are sufficient. There are narrow strips of wood nailed on the ends of two opposite sides so that the other two pieces may be slipped inside these strips and the box thus held together.

The inner box, or core, is made of tapering sides, two of which are 4½ inches wide at the top and four inches wide at the bottom. The other two are three inches wide at the top and 2½ inches wide at the bottom. The two large sides are fastened together part way up by a twisted copper wire. Two holes are bored in each wooden side and the copper wire slipped through these

holes and twisted together in the middle. The narrower sides fit inside the wider ones, and the wider sides being held together by the copper wire hold the narrower sides in place also. This arrangement makes it possible to take the sides out separately, as one would not be able to do if the core were a real box. If the inner core had to be lifted out in one piece the pot would probably be damaged.

The bottom board of the core consists of one piece of wood the size of the outside of the core and another piece the size of the inside of the core. The small piece is nailed on top of the other, and a hook is screwed into the center of the top piece. To this hook a cord is attached, so that after the side pieces of the core have been lifted out the bottom piece may be pulled up by the cord.

The outer form is first put together, corded around for greater security and then placed on its platform. The layer of concrete which is to form the bottom of the jar is then put in with a trowel. This layer should be an inch thick. After it has been smoothly put in it is patted down with a stick to make it as compact as possible.

Next the core is put in, having first been filled together. The concrete is then filled in around the sides and patted down very hard. Fill in the space between the outer and inner forms in this way until the top is reached.

It takes five hours for the pot to harden sufficiently so that the core may be removed, and 12 hours must pass before the outer form can be taken away. When the core is removed the side pieces which are not fastened with the wire are first taken out one at a time, then the other two pieces and, last of all, the bottom piece is pulled up. When it is time to take off the outer form the cord which is around it is untied and then the sides are taken away.

When it is desired to color the pots powdered mineral colors are used. The color is mixed in with a little cement and water and put on with a brush. The colors obtained in this way are very soft and interesting. This should not be done until the pots are almost dry.

STORY OF POOR BOY'S SUCCESS

MAY 1, 1810, Cornelius Vanderbilt, having a strong liking for the sea, asked his mother to lend him \$100 to buy a boat. The mother said:

"My son, on the 25th of this month you will be 16 years old. If by that time you will plow, harrow and plant with corn the eight-acre lot, I will advance the money."

The little patch of ground on Staten island where the Vanderbilt family lived was not large enough to support a family and Cornelius found work among the boatmen in New York harbor. But he wanted to have his own boat and to get the necessary money to start he plowed and harrowed that rough and stony field and that \$100 laid the foundation of his famous fortune.

He gave the first \$300 he earned to his poor parents. Cornelius built up a reputation for integrity. The boats of his competitors were larger than his, and their wharf privileges much better, but he soon outstripped all others. He ran his boat with the idea of helping his neighbors. He won the public confidence; he was so kind to children and so careful of their welfare, that every household felt the whole family safe in Ferryman Vanderbilt's care. Obligated to get larger boats, he got the best there was. He was never absent from his post by day and he soon monopolized the trade. He did things.

In 1813, when it was expected that the New York harbor would be attacked by the British, all the boatmen except Cornelius put in their bids to carry provisions to the military posts around New York. They were offering to do the work at a price for which he said it could not be done, but then the contractor was exempted from military duty. To please his father, Cornelius put in a bid, but he did not expect to hear the award. To his astonishment the contract was given to him at a higher price. The commissary said: "We have given this business done and we know you'll do it."

Capital is not what a man has, but what a man is. Character is capital. It gives confidence. It is the greatest thing in the world.

In 1818, now 24 years old, Vanderbilt owned three of the finest coasting schooners in New York harbor, and had a capital of \$9000. In his wife his power for work was fully doubled. She determined to help him and the poorly accommodated travelers, so they opened a hotel in Elizabeth, N. J., where his wife did her full share in running the hotel.

A boat was needed to accommodate the people of Albany, and soon his boats floated on the Hudson, the Delaware and Long Island sound. Then he established steamboat and other connections between New York and California, and by 1864 he was the owner or controller of nearly the whole water transportation in and about New York.

But the people wanted to travel faster. Vanderbilt saw his opportunity and acted on it. In 1864 he withdrew his capital from shipping and invested it in railroads—first the Harlem road, then the New Haven, then the Hudson River, then in rapid succession the New York

Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—he helped them all until in 1877 he controlled stocks representing an aggregate capital of \$150,000,000, of which he owned one half. Everybody was benefited, farmers sent their produce to market cheaper, merchants secured lower rates, employees had larger wages, and stockholders got bigger dividends.

In 1861 he presented the \$800,000 steamship Vanderbilt to the government to be used for the capture of Confederate privateers. He founded and endowed Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn.

He was the richest man of his day in America—his fortune being estimated at upward of \$100,000,000.—Detroit Free Press.

BIG COMBS

The first horn combs made in the United States were manufactured at West Newbury, Mass., not long after the close of the revolution. A Hessian soldier who settled there had made combs and buttons out of horns in his own country and he taught the art to the native people of the town. Everybody took up the trade and for about a hundred years the town led in the comb business, says an exchange. At one time—probably about the year 1830—ladies' combs, as wide as "extreme" hats of today, were especially manufactured for the South American markets. These enormous combs encircled two-thirds of the head, were often three feet in width and from six inches to a foot high in the back. The top was wrought in open work, and to this the Spanish lady attached her long flowing veil. A comb like this consumed three horns, and because nearly all of the work, including polishing, had to be done by hand, the prices ranged from \$20 to \$50.

BARREL MYSTERY

A man had an empty barrel. He weighed it. The empty barrel weighed exactly 10 pounds.

Then the man filled the barrel with — and weighed it once more. Remember, the barrel was now full of —. This time the barrel weighed seven pounds.

What had the man filled it with to make it weigh less when full than it did when empty?—New York World.

Answer—Holes.

THERE'S AN EASY ONE

A ferret finds 12 ears of corn in a basket, and carries off three ears every night; how long will it take to empty the basket?

Twelve nights. He carries off one ear of corn and his own two ears.—Sacramento Union.

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2 or 4 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, elevator and laundry service. Steam heat, continuous hot water. \$30 to \$40 per month. 706-708 Hunt. ave. Tel. Brook. 22863

TO LET FOR SUMMER

SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, furnished, and bath, continuous hot water, elevator, central location. Tel. Back Bay 21833. ELLSWORTH PARK, CAMBRIDGE

For rent, 7-room apartment, 1st floor, all improvements, first-class neighborhood. T. H. RAYMOND, Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge.

DAINTY SUITE, 1st floor, 2 large parlors, 4 large rooms, bath, all conveniences, grounds, fruit, exclusive location. 150 Hillside ave., Arlington Heights; 5-cent fare from Boston; \$20.

LADY wishes to sublet furnished apartment for the summer; 7 rooms, bath, continuous hot water; near garage; 20 min. from subway by trolley; references given and required. Add. V. 24. Monitor office.

FOR RENT in one of Boston's most attractive suburbs, 15 minutes' ride from Boston, small furnished apartment, cool and airy. MISS HELEN E. WINKLER, 32 Webster st., Brookline. Tel. 1818-1.

BENJAMIN COURT—1611 MASSACHUSETTS AV. near Harvard College and new subway; first-class apartments. Apply to janitor or tel. Cambridge 23460 or 1578-1.

3-ROOM suite to sublet for July and August; terms moderate; large cool rooms; use of new water; fruit, exclusive location. Washington Hall, Trinity Court, Boston.

LADY to share expense of small furnished flat in Brookline; porch, b. w. Address W 18. Monitor.

ABINGTON TOWNS COMPLETE PLANS FOR FIRST EVENT

ABINGTON, Mass.—Arrangements have been completed for the proclamation of the opening of the bi-centennial celebration of the old town of Abington, now Abington, Rockland and Whitman. The start will be at Rockland and the parade will be through North Abington, Abington and Whitman.

Alfred W. Donovan of Rockland, and Edward P. Boynton of North Abington, will act as heralds. The trumpeters will be Giles W. Howland, William Cronin and William Conroy. The military citizens will be W. Percy Arnold, Frank E. Warren, John M. Hayes, Percy R. Shaw, C. Morton Packard, Edmund Wright, Edgar D. Gould and Charles F. O'Brien of Abington; G. Howard Soule, George A. Clift, James T. Kirby, A. Roy Reed, Charles Graham, Edmund B. Fitzgibbon and Charles B. Snow of Whitman, and J. W. Spence, George A. Ford, Harry T. Wright, Howard Chute, E. E. Chute, and W. M. Perry of Rockland.

SAFER FOURTH TO BE PLANNED

Safer celebrations of the Fourth of July were endorsed at the hearing in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall yesterday afternoon where representatives from many churches social societies, improvement and athletic organizations gathered to assist in arranging for the celebration in Boston.

Mayor Fitzgerald presided. It was decided to name a committee of 25 to be selected by the mayor and John F. Dever, the director of public celebrations, which will act with full power in arranging the celebration.

SOCIALISTS HOLD NINE SEATS
NEW YORK—A message to the New York Herald from Rudolphstadt, Germany, says that nine Socialists were returned to the Landtag in the election made necessary by the dissolution on March 4, when the Socialists refused to approve of election reforms, which were intended to get the voting strength of the highest tax-payers. The victory of the Socialists makes their strength in the Landtag the same as it was at the time of the dissolution.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc. supplied.

\$575 to \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply to

E. E. MARDEN,

60 GAINSBOROUGH STREET, or

EDWARD PERCE,

10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 3

Kitchenette Suites

TO LET—Suites of 2, 3 and 5 rooms, bath and kitchenette, in a new apartment house on Audubon road, near Beacon St. Day with every possible improvement, heat, continuous hot water, electric lights, etc.; rents from \$35 per month upward.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

504 and 506 Bldg., Boston

1371 Beacon St., Brookline (Cook. Cor.)

219 Washington St., Brookline Village

Dagmar Apartments

FURNISHED SUITES—Completely furnished, including dishes, 2 and 3 large rooms, bath and kitchenette, phone, steam heat, elevator and janitor service. \$10-\$17 Per Week. 313 Huntington Ave.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—Furnished and unfurnished 2 rooms and bath, kitchenette and elevator service. Electric light, steam heat, etc. w. w. janitor, 330 N. W. ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

BEAUVUE HALL, 725 COMMONWEALTH AVE. COR. ST. MARK'S ST.
TO LET—1, 2, 3-room suites, with bath and kitchenette; extra large rooms, fully furnished, with latest improvements; fully completed. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLINE

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS—Seven rooms, 3 second floors. Apply Room 327, 53 State st., Boston. Mela 7000.

FALMOUTH ST.—Three rooms and bath, kitchenette, steam heat, etc. w. w. janitor, 330 N. W. ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

CAMBRIDGE—To rent for summer, attractive 4-room apartment, 18 min. from Park st., 10 min. walk from Harvard College; desirable neighborhood. T. 29. Monitor.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 290 Huntington ave., Tel. B. B. 1941-2.

SUBLET FOR SUMMER in Back Bay, apartment of 6 cool, outside rooms, nicely furnished, reasonable terms. References. Address W. 13. Monitor Office.

FURNISHED SUITE, three rooms, bath and kitchenette; rent \$35; elevator service and telephone; for summer months. Address W. 13. Monitor Office.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 102, Suite 2—Newly furnished 3-room housekeeping suite; dishes, care, c. h. w., steam heat; call mornings.

HYDROPLANES FOR SQUANTUM MEET

Hydroplanes have become such an important factor in aviation that W. A. P. Willard, manager of the third annual Boston aviation meet, to be held at Harvard field, Squantum, from June 20 to July 7, has decided to establish a hydro station at the field. This station will be constructed on the beach only a short distance from where the new grand stand will be erected.

At least seven aviators with hydro-aeroplanes will compete for the prizes offered for this type of machine.

CANAL TO SAVE DISTANCE

Opening of the Panama canal will effect the following savings of distances for such ships as may choose the new and shorter route: Europe to San Francisco, 6200 miles, and to Valparaiso, 2100 miles; England to New Zealand 1000, and to Australia 800 miles, says the Spokane Chronicle. Between American and oriental ports the saving will be as follows: New York and Australian ports the saving of distance will average about 2400 miles.

LOWELL TEXTILE ENDS YEAR

LOWELL, Mass.—Annual commencement exercises of the Lowell textile school were held Friday afternoon. There was a graduating class of 20 young men, and among the speakers were Joseph Walker and Alexander G. Cunningham. Sidney S. Munroe of Melrose won a medal awarded by the National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

RAILROAD PLANS BOND ISSUE

BIRMINGHAM, Ga.—Georgia Coast & Piedmont railroad, which will soon begin work on its extension from Darien to this city and from Collins, its present terminus, to Vidalia, has just presented a petition to the Georgia railroad commission for authority to issue bonds for \$3,000,000 which is to be used in the construction work.

PRESIDENT GOES TO HAMPTON

WASHINGTON—President Taft leaves tonight on the Mayflower for Hampton Roads to be present tomorrow at the meeting of the trustees of Hampton institute, a negro industrial school. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Taft. The President will return to Washington on Monday.

STORES AND OFFICES

TO LET

CORNER West and Washington Streets
BIGELOW KENNARD BUILDING
ENTIRE 3d, 4th, 5th AND 6th FLOORS

Most desirable space in retail district of Boston, splendid light, good elevator service from street entrance. Can be divided.

APPLY TO

C. H. W. FOSTER

40 STATE STREET, Room 5

TO LET

CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT
IN
Berkeley Building

AFTER JULY 1, 1912

Now occupied by Wm. C. Keen, Milliner. This is the finest store in Boston, and is the most desirable corner on Boylston St. Apply to E. D. CODMAN, Trustee, 37 Kilby St., Boston

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPT. 15—Furnished house of 6 rooms and bath in best part of West Medford, on trolley line and near street cars. All modern improvements, including telephone, electric lights, gas range, piano, etc. 2 piazzas. Everything to do with. Rent \$1300 for the season. Apply 9 Brooks st., West Medford, Mass.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., Brookline—Furnished 8-room house with bath; desirable location for parties wishing to visit Boston for the summer. Add. R. 36. Monitor.

ONE HALF single house, lower floor, 4 rooms, bath, h. w. heat; garden; everything complete; prefer two ladies or elderly couple; \$10. 360 Newbury.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Eight-room furnished apartment opposite Normal school park; convenient transportation; June 25 to Aug. 25; references required. 320 N. Normal Parkway, Tel. West. 4025.

FOR RENT—Until Oct. 1st, furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, 2 private porches, \$65. Immediate possession. D. E. WARD, 3122 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

FOR RENT—Seven-room furnished apartment in Kenwood, near L. C. railroad and 4th cars. Inquire of YOUNG BROS., E. 4th and Lake ave., Chicago.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

TOURISTS visiting New York can have attractive rooms; rates \$2.50 per week; central M. PLANT, 162 East 57th st.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK

OPPORTUNITY—Exceptionally cool, airy, 5-room apartment, complete for housekeeping, near subway and two surface car lines; from now until Sept. 1st. Address A. P. BLOOD, 509 W. 112th st.

NEW elevator furnished apartment, 4 sunny rooms, bath, overlooking Central Park lake, near subway, "L" July Aug. OVERHURRY, 131 Cathedral Parkway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT OR SALE—Two-story house, 7 rooms and bath. Apply F. R. REIL, 475 Marlboro st., Logan, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—3 or 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, including kitchen; everything modern; beautiful view of lake; convenient to L. surface and C. C. price reasonable. 4000 Lake ave.

TO RENT—Desirable room, well furnished, modern; convenient to L. surface and C. C. price reasonable. 4000 Lake ave.

MADISON AVE., 4841, 2d—Large, light suite or single room; every convenience, best transportation, near parks, beach, ref.

BOARD AND ROOMS

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, some connecting, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, below city piers; near steam and trolley; tourists accommodated; readers of Monitor particularly desired. Apply at 9 Eldridge St., New York.

BROOKLINE—Cypress st., 78—Attractively and newly furnished rooms, with hardwood floors; excellent board; tourists accommodated; near steam and trolley. Tel. 1190-M.

BERKELEY ST., 246, between Newbury and Commonwealth—Furnished rooms, with breakfast if desired. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON.

BROOKLINE, Cypress st., 72—New house, newly furnished, hot water, gas, etc.; 5 lines cars, near steam; tourists.

VISITORS TO BOSTON will find a home while away from home at Withrop-by-the-Sea by addressing S. S. Monitor office.

NEWBURY ST., 308—Large comfortable fur. rms; convenient location; rates reasonable; transients accom. Tel. B. B. 3877-W.

ROOMS

AUTO TOURIST

Anticipating visiting Boston, send for THE HOME GUIDE, 48 Huntington ave., Boston.

BACK BAY—28 ST. STEPHEN ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with or without board. Tel. B. B. 3139-M.

BACK BAY—Attractively furnished room, bath; use of kitchenette. Address 40 Westland ave., suite 4, Boston.

BACK BAY, 250 West Newton st.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms by day or week. Telephone.

BRACON HILL, 112 Pinckney st.—Attractive rooms, light, airy and convenient to all going to car parts of the city. Tourists accommodated; summer rates.

BEACON STREET, 900
COR. AUDUBON CIRCLE, close to park, large, airy rooms, with board, for transients, or permanent.

BLACKWOOD ST., 11, Suite 2, off St. Botolph, two connecting furnished front rooms, \$5 per week, summer; side room, \$2.50, h. w., desirable location; near Longfellow bridge, room.

BOYLSTON ST., 100, near Mass. ave.—Very desirable rooms, summer prices; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 6903-W.

CEAR ST., 74, ROXBURY—In quiet, refined home with spacious grounds, piazza, etc., single and connecting rooms, with heat. Board optional. Tel. Rox. 2193-4.

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1318—An attractive furnished room, bath, kitchenette, large reception hall. MRS. HILL, 402 Boylston st.

FURNISHED SUITE of 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, roof garden and excellent location. Tel. B. B. 2442.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 80—Large front room furnished. All conveniences. Suite 4. Tel. Back Bay 5353.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 102, Suite 2—Newly furnished home-like room in modern apartment. Call mornings. Tel. B. B. 4709-R.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small rooms, with steam heat, telephone; tourists accommodated.

HELVETIA CHAMBERS
Single and connecting rooms, with beautiful view, steam heat, shower bath, etc. \$2 to \$5 Per Week. 706 Huntington Av.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, Suite 4—Furnished rooms, with bath, can be accommodated in 2 or 3 large, airy, beautiful furnished rooms; near Norway and Falmouth sts. Tel. B. B. 2647.

MASS. AVE., 431—For rent, pleasant 2-room, large closets, running water, ice, etc., centrally located, all conveniences; summer rates, tourists accommodated.

MASS. AVE., 155, Suite 7—Large airy furnished room, with bath, if desired; Tel. Back Bay district.

MRS. H. A. HILBRETH, 131 Newbury st.—Exclusive neighborhood; guests will find every comfort of a private home; large room, with all modern conveniences, and a home table. Tel. Tel. B. B. 3029-R.

NEAR STATE HOUSE—Elegant cool rms., baths every floor, nicely appointed house, tourists. 58 Pinckney st., Tel. Hay 5569-W.

NEWBURY ST., 164

Two desirable connecting front rooms, bath, room, with large closets and hot and cold water; unfurnished; fireplace; central location. Tel. Tel. B. B. 2187.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 2187.

PATRONAGE of first class tourists and business men, furnished rooms for rent, 123 Mass. ave., near Boylston and Falmouth.

PICKNEY ST., 89, 2 Louisburg sq.—Very large double parlors, second floor; large room, to let them by the year; also single room.

PUTNAM'S

290 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telephone, postoffice, cafe. Tel. B. B. 17. Chicago the finest.

ROOM REGISTRY

HUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO., 200 Huntington Ave., Room 288
ST. BOTOLPH ST., 94—Outside rooms, 2nd floor, with bath, and all conveniences; furnished; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 2015-M.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 129—Parties of tourists will find cool rooms with kitchen and other privileges. Tel. B. B. 533-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 53 and 53 1/2—College house, built for tourists, for Boston visitors at summer rates; near Symphony Hall and the Fenway; references.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, furnished, to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

THE IRKLEY
ROOMS FOR TOURISTS, 8 Cumberland st., suite 1, Tel. 402-1.

TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant home-like rooms with MRS. FAY, 128 Huntington ave., Tel. B. B. 891-W.

WESTLAND AVE., 45, Suite 6—Well furnished outside rooms, 1st floor apartment; bus, car, 2 blocks away. Tel. Tel. B. B. 2187.

WINTHROP, MASS., 80 Summit ave.—Rooms 20 floor; broad piazza, 3 min. from station and bathing; board next door.

SUMMER BOARD

THE LEE SHORE FARM
VINAL HAVEN, ME.
OFFERS—Specialties and home-raised vegetables, milk, cream, eggs and poultry; also fish, clams and lobsters; a pleasant, home-like place, with clean, comfortable porch, good water, bathing, fishing and fishing; long distance phone. \$9. \$10.

LADY having a cottage near Boothbay Harbor for the summer; few teachers or other adults for the summer; terms moderate. Address Z 18. Monitor office.

CHOICE BOARDING, July and August, reduced rates, all conveniences, terms \$10 per week. MRS. M. A. MURPHY, 27 Hoxsey st., Williamstown, Mass.

TWO LADIES with attractive cottage on farm will accommodate several adults, good home, table, ref. exchanged. W. 15. Monitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Situation for the summer as entertainer at a summer hotel; am a pianist also. S. S. Monitor office.

COMMISSION TO ADJOURN

WASHINGTON—Interstate commerce commission will adjourn for the summer between June 20 and July 1. Decisions agreed upon, however, will be given out by the secretary and may not be exhausted until August.

FAREWELL FOR SEIGEL MANAGER

A dinner was given Charles A. Hanley, merchandise manager of the Henry Seigel Company last evening. He will sail Tuesday for Europe and the Orient.

FIRE AT HOFFMAN HOUSE

Fire in a storeroom in the basement of the Hoffman House, 212 Columbia avenue, did \$300 damage this forenoon.

AUTOMOBILES

BRAND NEW 1912 THOMAS

Six-Cylinder Touring Car, seats seven passengers, fully equipped. Delivered from factory May 1st, and has not been used.

Will be sold at a discount.

W. J. McDONALD

95 Milk Street, Boston

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Auto Forgings Made and Repaired
All kinds of Frame and Axle Work

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For Automobiles and Motor Boats
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New England Auto List Year Book
All auto owners for 1912, 700 pp. and 5000 St. Every motorist needs it. ATTO LTD. LTD. 15, 15 Pearl St., Boston. Tel. Main 3430.

AUTO RENTING SERVICE

\$2.50 PER HOUR, 4 pass., careful driver (owner), nice Maxwell car. Special rates for trips, etc. Hour, day, week mileage. J. S. ODUM, Y. M. C. A. garage, 288 St. Botolph st., Tel. B. B. 2036.

MACHINES AND TOOLS

SECOND-HAND
Machine tools, lathes, drills, planers, shapers, milling machines, presses, etc., in good second-hand condition. For machine, garage and mill repair shops; machinery bought and sold.

Factory and Mill Supply

Co., 5 India Square, Corner Broad St., Boston.

BICYCLES

FOLDING, chainless, racing, juvenile BICYCLES, \$10 up; motorcycles \$50; building, repairing, parts, etc., catalogues. Tel. Box 425-W. Columbia ave., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

EARN \$15 to \$25 a week or more as our Mail Order dealer. Right from your own home. Hold your position until entire time is required. We are manufacturers and owners of patented just-in-season specialties. If you are just starting a Mail Order Business or if already established, you can't afford not to handle our Patented Money Making Gutter. We sell exclusively to our Mail Order Dealers. We protect them. We carry stock and furnish everything. No canvassing. Small capital. Experience unnecessary. Write today for latest patented Gutter and manufacturing, easy selling Mail order (exported) plan backed up by "Whole Truth," Positive Proof and Sound Statement. M. J. PEARSE, MFG. CO., 355 Passaic Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

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Laco Castile —
the best soap for Baby

Every mother knows that it is perfectly safe to use a good castile soap on baby's tender skin. Every mother should go a step further and use only the best castile—LACO.

A genuine Spanish castile—an absolutely pure, high-grade olive oil soap. Guaranteed not to harm the most delicate skin—contains no free alkali, no animal fats, no adulterants. Leaves the pores open and gives a refreshing sense of comfort and cleanliness. Cut from the bar into a shape that fits the hand. Comes in a dust proof royal blue box. Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't LACO, send us his name and 10 cents for full size cake.



LACO
Castile Soap

10c

6 Cakes 50 Cents, 12 Cakes \$1.00

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BRACKETT & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
Sole Importers

SPURR "PAPERED VENEERS"

(Real Wood—NOT a Printed Imitation)

The dust cloth, when used on Spurr Veneer, not only removes the dirt, but in time the continued friction of the duster produces a finish that brings out the beautiful grain of the wood. In other words, SPURR VENEERS improve with age.

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All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. Send for Catalogue.

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NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Thin floors in all designs.
Old floors renovated and repolished.
Tel. 2203 Fort Hill, 50 High St., Boston, Mass.

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SCREENS for Windows
AND DOORS

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VACUUM CLEANERS rented, sold, exchanged—electric and hand. DICKEN & RENNELL, 34 Summer St., Boston.

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The Most Efficient Powder for the Teeth.
The Least Wasteful.

The economic top prevents waste.

Is without doubt the finest Tooth Powder on the market today. Prof. Allyn, Chemist, of the Westfield State Normal School, highly recommends it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 25c.

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New England Laboratory Co.,
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CRYSTAL GELATINE

Its Fame Is World Wide. Its Use Universal

EACH PACKAGE MAKES TWO FULL QUARTS

We guarantee that the making of gelatine, of which the contents of this package is a part, is examined by Samuel J. Scott, Director of the Boston Chemical Laboratory, and we have on file his certificate that it is clean, wholesome, pure and free from obnoxious organisms.

Full Size Package for Your Grocer's Name and Address

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THE PERFECT
DEODORIZER
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DESTROYS NOXIOUS ODORS
PURIFIES EVERY PLACE
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Will Not Discolor the Most Delicate Fabrics, Furs, Woodwork or Leather

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HIGHEST QUALITY
LOWEST PRICE
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION

SPARKLING

A 10-cent package sent free for name of your grocer.

SWAMPSCOTT GELATINE CO., Boston, Mass.

GELATINE

RATIONAL GOLF
By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

You will notice in the previous article on midiron play, that the full shot with this club was not referred to. It is a matter of taste, but the majority of the best players never take a full shot with this club or a mashie, except on very special occasions, which by reason of their rarity cause full shots with these two clubs to be regarded more or less as fancy shots used in an emergency; which, by the way, is the best way for the average player to regard fancy shots. Braid is quite emphatic about it. "Speaking generally, I do not favor taking a full shot with an iron club unless special circumstances render it absolutely necessary, except perhaps with the cleek. The iron clubs are heavier than the wooden ones, and are consequently more under control, and it will be found that, with a three-quarter swing they will be still more under control, and there will be, or should be, a corresponding gain in accuracy which is all important. By a three-quarter swing one means a swing in which the club is carried back for only about three quarters of the distance that it would be taken when making a full shot with the driver, that is to say, not so far as the horizontal. A considerable amount of practise may be needed to regulate these swings, but the player will come to make them with great accuracy if he perseveres."

What we want to remember is that our clubs are all graded, both in regard to length of shaft and length of shot. The shorter the distance required, the shorter the shaft and, what every one does not realize, the stockier it should be. Thus it goes from the short, thick-shafted niblick or mashie to the thin, whippy, flexible driver shaft. Probably most people think the two former clubs are heavily built only because they are used in bad lies. There is more reason than that. One must hit more with iron than with wooden clubs and the arms and wrists are kept stiffer, a too whippy iron club shaft would bend with the force of the downward swing and the ball be not truly hit. Whereas in play with wooden club the spring of the shaft is essential to that subtle flick in a swing which adds 20 yards or so, but must never be confused with a hitting motion. Therefore as our clubs are all graded for us and as in our articles we are now approaching the dividing line between a swing and a hit, let us never forget that oft repeated advice against the false pride which makes us want to get a certain distance by pressing with a mashie instead of playing an easy midiron shot, and take chances which the best players refuse to take of a forced full iron in preference to a quietly played cleek or driving mashie. If the great of the golfing world regard the result as the vital thing, not any false pride about greater length than an opponent with a certain club, why are so many of us foolish enough to feel ashamed to take a wooden club for the distance So-and-So gets with an iron one?

However, occasions do arise when for the sake of the greater height obtained it is necessary to play a full iron or mashie. Then stand with the right foot only a little advanced, weight evenly distributed and good luck go with you! Remember a full shot with an iron can be made with the left arm perfectly straight at the top of your swing. To go further back is nearly always fatal.

As a general summing-up of iron play we cannot do better than take Horace Hutchinson's remarks on it. "We are inclined to think that the ap-

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PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR

Take one to your summer home. Send for circular, M. E. Hinkley, Hyde Park, Mass.

Sold by Jordan Marsh Co., Graham & Street, R. F. Macy, Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co., Boston, Mass.

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The Original and Only Economic Top

To fit all gas stoves.

Improved and different from all others. Don't be deceived. Patented June, 1901.

One burner heats entire top. Mail orders filled at once. Send name and number of stove. Price \$3.50; express paid up to 75c. Live salesmen wanted in all cities. Reliable agents do well. Made only by
GAS STOVE IMP. CO.
34 and 36 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

**DEPOSITS INCREASE
IN POSTAL BANKS TO
ABOUT \$17,200,000**

WASHINGTON—Statistics were made public by Postmaster-General Hitchcock showing the amount of postal savings business done to April 30 in the 33 cities of the country having a population of 150,000 or more. It is shown that \$7,033,545, or a little more than two fifths of the entire postal savings of the United States, have been made in the 33 cities. The total amount of deposits remaining to the credit of depositors at the 7866 offices in operation on April 30 was approximately \$17,200,000. New York (not including Brooklyn) and Chicago, which rank first and second in population, occupy the same rank in amount of deposits. Last month Chicago ranked ahead of New York, excluding Brooklyn, but an increase of \$116,174, or 13.5 per cent, in the deposits for April has put New York ahead of Chicago.

The 10 leading offices, with the amount on deposit in each, are: New York, \$976,740; Chicago, \$951,642; Portland, Ore., \$436,165; St. Paul, \$411,920; San Francisco, \$395,004; Cincinnati, \$367,622; Brooklyn, \$348,190; Boston, \$332,824; Kansas City, \$300,717; Los Angeles, \$255,461.

The deposits have increased in all of the offices, the total increase being \$507,004, or 3 per cent. New Orleans, which was not designated until Dec. 15, 1911, shows the greatest relative gain, 160.2 per cent, and Seattle, the smallest, 4.6 per cent. The three cities showing the largest actual gain and the amount for each are: New York, \$116,174; Chicago, \$48,821; Brooklyn, \$46,507.

The average amount deposited in April ranges from \$13.57 in Providence to \$45.78 in New Orleans. The average withdrawals vary from \$8.06 in Jersey City to \$42.45 in Milwaukee.

**WESTERN NEW
ENGLAND FORMS
A TRADE BOARD**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Western New England Chamber of Commerce was temporarily organized here yesterday at a meeting of representatives of business men's organizations from western Vermont, western Massachusetts and western Connecticut in the rooms of the local Board of Trade. The by-laws adopted provide that the new organization shall consider only questions of territorial importance.

The following temporary organization was effected: Chairman, Benjamin W. Porter of the Greenfield Board of Trade; secretary, Morton Hull of the Holyoke Board of Trade; committee on by-laws,

James Parfitt of Holyoke, P. N. Hall of Westfield, G. C. Longley of Athol, C. E. Justin of New Haven, A. A. Packard of South Deerfield, M. F. McNiff of Waterbury, M. C. Houghton of Brattleboro, Vt., and Emmett Hay Naylor of Springfield.

CUT IN MEAT TO BE DEMANDED

PITTSBURGH—At a mass meeting held today at Homewood Carnegie hall the Retail Butchers Association will be asked to start a national movement among butchers to compel the meat packers to cut prices. The packers will be Mrs. J. H. Flannery, chairman of the Federated Market Clubs; Dr. J. T. Hollisworth, dean of the school of economics of University of Pittsburgh and Harry S. Lydick, assistant United States district attorney.

GOING TO THE
SUMMER HOME
Open and close your
house with

Aerofume

It is indispensable in the cottage and camp. It changes the air of closed and musty rooms to an atmosphere pleasant to live in. It drives mosquitoes from the sleeping rooms, the veranda and the lawn. It destroys odor. It is a delightful companion to the traveler who meets unpleasant conditions on land and sea. Ask for EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER AND AEROFUME. All dealers, or direct 25c.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO.
30-40 Fulton Street, Boston, U. S. A.
Makers of the Celebrated Cando Silver Polish.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation
61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

A Time and Trouble Saver for the Woman Who Irons.

(Patented in U. S. and Canada)

You know the time wasted and the bother caused by using a hand iron. Quick Catch Clips hold covers tight and smooth without tacking or sewing and you can change covers in 30 seconds. Quick Catch Clips fit any board. Last for years. Practical and convenient. Ask for Quick Catch Clips at your hardware or department store—or send 25 cents in coin and we'll mail you a set.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

S. SIMONS
Spring Style
BOOTS AND SHOES
Low rent makes
Boots and Shoes
to order.
140 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON.
Near Fenway Postoffice.
SPECIALTY, ELITE SHOES.

**BOSTON PLUMBING
and Lighting Supply Co.**

Retail
Sales at
Wholesale
Prices
147 Portland Street

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE
BAKERY
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.
"REINHARDT'S"
33 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

RENOVATING for particular people
Carpet, rug, portiere and upholstered furniture vacuum cleaned in the home; paint and windows washed. M. A. BUCKLE, 483 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 4733-W.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 57 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 500.

Harrison Supply Company
Established 1900

Nathan C. Harrison, General Agent
5 and 7 Dorchester Avenue Extension,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Granite and Marble Polishing
Supplies of Every Description
Celebrated New Process
STEEL SHOT
SCOTCH SHOT DIAMOND GRIT

Sole Owners and Producers of the
Stacey Stop-Cocks and Stacey
Steel Hose Nipples, Pneumatic
Tool Hose and Supplies, Granite
Cutters' Tools.

Sole Producers of the
BOSTON BUSH CHISEL—No Bolts
nor Wedges. The Perfect Bush Chisel.
Dallett, Barre, Kotten Pneumatic
Tools at Manufacturers'
Prices.

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POLISHING MACHINERY**
Hand Power, Electric, Pneumatic
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Tents and Flags
should be made by only
the best. We've been in
business 43 yrs. Special
designs to suit individual
tastes.
Weeding canopies to let
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Tel. Richmond 2127

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800 trunks, different grades, from \$3.00 to \$70.00 each. Largest Stock of Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases in Boston. Business established over 60 years under one name. CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY, 637 Atlantic Ave., near Essex St., opp. South station.

CLOTHING

WILL PAY MORE than any dealer for gentlemen's cast-off clothing and personal property. Send postal or tel. Cambridge 262 and will call. MAX KEEZER, 3 Bow St., Cambridge.

CARPET CLEANING

RENOVATING for particular people. Carpets, rugs, portieres and upholstered furniture vacuum cleaned in the home; paint and windows washed. M. A. BUCKLE, 483 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 4733-W.

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Day After Day

THE

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family and business
needs are supplied by
those who make
themselves known to
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Holds the three books in position for studying. Pairs to carry in dress suit case when traveling. Weight 16 oz., takes any size book. To introduce, the first 1000 will be sold at cost, \$1.25.

THE EXCELSIOR NOVELTY CO.

Box 35, Newton Center, Mass.

On sale at 45 Norway Street, Boston



NEW YORK WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. BROADENS WORK

NEW YORK—In its city home and its country camp, the West Side Young Men's Christian Association is broadening out its work. Its new building at 323 West Fifty-sixth street, adjoining the old building, has been opened this week.

The most striking feature of the new structure is the gymnasium on the eleventh floor for boys only. The old one will be used for men. Above this is an open air gymnasium, which Philip D. Fagan, director of boy's work, thinks is the first of its kind in the East and probably in the whole country. This will be specially valuable to the employed boys, who can get their recreation and physical training in the open air.

Here they will play handball and "in-door" baseball out of doors. Plans are being considered for flooding this open air gymnasium in the winter time and using it as a skating rink.

The new summer camp of 180 acres is near Kingston, N. Y., on Lake Blinn-

water. There will be a man in the party for every seven boys.

The advance party, which will have the work to do, is to go to camp on June 21. Peas, beans, corn, lettuce and radishes have already been planted and the boys will help cultivate the garden. This year special stress will be laid upon camp craft and wood craft. The West Side camp emblem will be worn by boys who qualify in certain accomplishments. To earn the privilege of wearing this emblem a candidate must be able to identify the leaves of 15 different trees. He must swim 50 yards and row a boat containing two passengers at least as heavy as himself for a mile. On one day he must walk 15 miles and climb a certain mountain. He has to do 10 hours manual labor on an assigned task. The 10 hours can be stretched out over a week or two.

A system prevails in the camp of sending boys on "hikes" one night each week, and in this way they become accustomed to cooking and taking care of themselves in the woods.

HOTEL WITHIN HOTEL, PLAN OF MR. MORGAN'S DAUGHTER, ADOPTED

NEW YORK—When the new Hotel McAlpin, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street is opened it will contain, in accordance with a plan received by Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, what actually will be a separate hotel within itself. The other and smaller organization will be conducted exclusively for women, and will be managed and operated solely by women.

This departure in hotel's was decided on recently at a meeting of the directors of the Greeley Square Hotel Company, which owns and is erecting the McAlpin. The meeting, which was attended by Frank M. Andrews, president of the company; Col. B. B. McAlpin, treasurer, and W. M. Marlowe, the secretary, as well as Charles P. Taft, brother of the president, and T. Coleman Du Pont, the order manufacturer, was held in President Andrews' office in the Metropolitan tower.

Mr. Andrews laid the proposed plan before the board, together with the correspondence with Miss Morgan and the endorsements of her scheme which had been received from several members of the Colony Club. It was adopted unanimously, and the fourth floor of the new hotel was selected as the part which should be exclusively for women.

Miss Morgan in proposing the innovation and in bringing to bear arguments in its favor, called attention to the fact that outside of the Hotel Martha Washington, maintained exclusively for women, there was no first-class hotel in the city where a woman, unescorted, might register and get a room without being compelled to apply at the main desk.

To obviate these features the Hotel McAlpin will be equipped with a separate entrance exclusively for women. This will lead to a special desk and booking office in charge of women clerks. The attendants will be women and girls, and it will be possible for a woman to enter the hotel, register, and then ride in an elevator especially reserved for women direct to the fourth floor without contact with other than women guests and employees.

There will be a special restaurant in charge of women and a lounge room on this floor also. There will be about 40 rooms in this special woman's section.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, president of the Colony Club, said she believed that the plan was an excellent one. "Women who travel alone, you know," said Mrs. Harriman, "are quite often women of moderate means who prefer to go to a cheaper place than a first-class hotel. They prefer the Young Women's Christian Association and similar places. The segregation of women in any big hotel on a plan similar to this is an excellent idea. It always remains to be seen how such things will work. You may remember that when there was a question of separate cars for women in the subway the idea was quickly abandoned. I am not sure but what the women will prefer to be where the men are, after all. They will at least feel at home and safe with men about."

EVERETT PROPOSES TO BID FOR TERMINALS OF TWO RAILROADS

Development of the transportation facilities of Everett which will make it one of the important mercantile cities of Greater Boston is being worked for by the Everett board of trade and interested citizens.

With the petition of Armour & Co. for permission to erect a packing plant between Broadway and the Boston & Maine tracks, formerly known as the Washburn brick yards, comes the announcement that the Boston & Maine railroad has plans for the erection of a large passenger depot on this location. The new elevated structure from Sullivan square to Malden square will cross this property, and the proposition laid out by the two public service corporations for the erection of the railway depot here, while the Elevated will have a station at this point connecting with the Boston & Maine depot.

These two depots will serve as a transfer station for many people living to the north of Boston, for they will not need to go to the North station at Boston.

Plans are also being considered by the Boston & Maine to transfer a part of the freight business from Charlestown to Everett.

George W. Libbey, representative of Melrose, who has been in communication with officials of the Grand Trunk railway, says that the engineering department of the Grand Trunk will within a month look over the route through eastern Middlesex county, through Lowell, Billerica, Reading, Wakefield, Melrose, Malden and Everett, and will consider locating its freight terminal for inland distribution in Everett, with dockage at Everett and Chelsea.

The Everett Board of Trade, following the announcement of these plans for transportation development, has voted to recommend to the city government that it do not issue a permit to the Armour company for permission to build on the proposed location, although the proposed plant would cost upwards of \$500,000.

PITTSBURGH LINE TO BE ELECTRIFIED

PITTSBURGH—That the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company in the near future will electrify its four tracks between this city and College, below Beaver, Pa., a distance of approximately 31 miles, is practically assured, says the Gazette-Times.

The exact time for the beginning of the enterprise has not been made public but the intention of proceeding with the work at an early date is an open secret among the company's employees.

The project will entail the expenditure of close to \$1,000,000 and when completed will bring the Beaver valley and towns along the Ohio river into much closer touch with Pittsburgh. It means a common benefit to this city and the towns lying on the south side of the Ohio river west of Pittsburgh, as it will permit of both more rapid and more economical transportation service.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



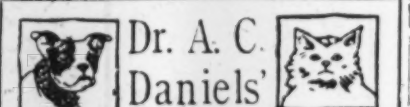
SPIRELLA CORSET

For athletics, walking, social functions or the home, our SPIRELLA CORSET is the most comfortable and modish. Made to your measure—guaranteed for a year against rust or breakage. Yields to every motion; supports the form perfectly; flexible; durable; retains shape permanently in severe wear. Launderers ready to your convenience.

THE SPIRELLA CORSET is not sold in stores. Fitted to your individual lines by a trained Corsetier in the seclusion of your home, without charge. You can examine our many models and our incomparable Spirella stay by appointment to your convenience.

MRS. M. W. WILLEY, S. E. Manager
420 Boylston St., Boston
Read the Spirella advertisements in Ladies' Home Journal, Delicieux, Designer, New Idea and Vogue.

DOG AND CAT FOOD



Dr. A. C. Daniels' New Dog and Puppy Bread and Cat Crumbs

Makes the Best Food for Your Pets

Daniels' Dog Soap

Is the kind you can have at Druggists and Grocers.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR PANCAKE FOOD deliciously use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS; vanilla, lemon, etc.; 13 highest awards and medals.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS, CATS AND PETS of all kinds boarded during summer, by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates; out-of-door yards for dogs and cats. COMMUNAL WEALTH HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS, 20 Cunningham St., Back Bay. Tel. B. 11, 2446.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

I WANT to place a beautiful Player Piano, mahogany, colonial design, in home of a responsible family, temporarily, that would possibly consider purchasing later if satisfactory; must move it this week. Address K 30, Monitor.

WORLD TOUR PLANNED BY GEOLOGIST OF THE MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Prof. W. H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan will sail, with Mrs. Hobbs, for Europe, June 25, and will spend the entire academic year, 1912-13, abroad in study and travel, says the Detroit Free Press. He will represent the university at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Society, which is to be celebrated in London, July 15-18. Following this celebration, Professor Hobbs expects to leave for Switzerland to begin a series of studies, repeated at intervals throughout the year and dealing with the processes by which mountains are shaped through the action of glaciers.

By invitation of Professor Rabot of Paris, the chairman of the international commission on glaciers, Professor Hobbs will be the guest of the commission at its annual conference in Grenoble late in the month of August, and will join the commission in an excursion into the Pelvoux Alps.

Upon Dec. 12, as one of the three foreign lecturers of the Hungarian Geographical Society, Professor Hobbs will deliver a public address in Budapest. From Budapest Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs will visit Constantinople and Athens in turn, while en route to Egypt, where the early months of 1913 will be spent. From Egypt the return to Europe will be by way of Sicily and Italy.

Professor Hobbs expects to return to Michigan at the close of the academic year 1913.

PAYS WIFE \$3.65 AS CAMPAIGN AID

WASHINGTON—Statements of the campaign expenses of Edwin C. Burleigh and Frederick A. Powers, Republican candidates for the Senate from Maine in the primaries to be held June 17, were filed with the secretary of the Senate today.

Among those to whom Mr. Burleigh admits he paid money for help in his campaign is Mrs. Purleigh. The statement shows that he made four payments of money to her—\$1.10 on February 24, 90 cents on March 23, 60 cents on April 1 and \$1.35 on April 12. For news paper advertising he says he paid out \$45.02. His total expenses were \$650.

FORMER PUPILS HONOR TEACHER

Five hundred of "Miss Sawtelle's Girls" from every part of Boston and Greater Boston attended a farewell reception to their teacher in Hancock school, last night. Miss Ellen C. Sawtelle is retiring after an educational career of 38 years.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LINEN SUITS TAILOR MADE

In this charming novelty of the coming Summer season, we are easily the leaders in Boston.

We offer for your inspection the greatest variety of French, Irish and specialty linens in every color to be seen in this city. All linens cold water shrunk. Can be laundered with no fear of the shrinkage so common to ready-made linen suits.

We design, fit and make complete to your measure—hand some two-piece linen suit for 12.50

Our suits are more stylish in every way than any to be found in the regular stores. Select your own design from the fashion books.

AMERICAN MILLS CO.
Ladies' and Misses' Tailors
67 ESSEX ST., One Block From Washington St.



Veronique Front Laced Corsets

permitted beauty of the natural figure and modify defects without exaggeration in outline. Expert fitters at hand to attendance.

Veronique Corset Co.
Rooms 510-513
Lawrence Bldg.
149 TREMONT ST., COR. WEST
Telephone Oxford 2387.



A TRY FOR Ladies' Old or Faded Straw Hats

Black—1st glossy effect. Transparent—2nd glossy effect. Colored Hats Only, plain or mixed, restoring original luster. Applied easily, dries quickly, waterproof.

By mail postpaid 25c

WHITEMORE-WRIGHT CO., INCORPORATED, BOSTON

For Sale at Drug and Department Stores



Long Jeweler

11 Summer St. BOSTON

Cross and Crown Jewelry

14K 95.50

SEND FOR CATALOG

SINGER'S HAT BLEACHERY

Ladies' and Gents' Straw, Panama and Felt Hats

Cleaned, Dyed and Re-blocked into Latest Styles

149 Tremont St., Cor. West St. Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston

MRS. J. B. MORRILL

CORSET MAKER

FIGURE MOULDING

29 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

OLDIES TAKEN for hand sewing, undergarments, boudoir caps and babies' articles. M. A. HOWE, 8 Auburn court, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1336-W.

DRESSMAKER would like a few more engagements at home. 2 Westland ave., suite 1.

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Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments.

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TAILORING AND REPAIRING

A. FRIGENBAUM, cleaning, pressing, repairing, etc. Reasonable prices. 280 Mass. av. Tel. B. 1008-W.

SIAMSE SUMMER OFFICES BURN

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Workmen have begun to clear away the debris of the Siamese legation's summer quarters at Eastern Point, which were nearly destroyed by fire on Friday. The beautiful structure and the greatest part of its contents were destroyed, causing a loss of \$25,000.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES

A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable."

\$3.00 The soft glove-like feel of

Postpaid in U.S.A.

Filow Shoes

Is Simply Charming."

Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine hand-turned shoes of VICI KID. No lining to wrinkle and tear; no breaking in necessary. Absolute comfort and fit GUARANTEED or money refunded. Price includes O'SULLIVAN RUBBER HEELS, the shock absorbers of new live rubber. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank. All styles. Customers everywhere.

PILLOW SHOE COMPANY

184 Summer St., Dept. E, Boston, Mass. (Opposite main entrance South Station)

The Best Fur Storage

Also Best Fur Work

Now is the best time to have your FURS REPAIRED. Your Fur Work is done in our own shop, by skillful fur workers, whom we employ throughout the entire year, manufacturing our fur and doing the best grade of Fur Repairing. Our summer prices are much less than the fall and winter rates. It is also very gratifying to know that Furs are all ready when wanted, thus avoiding the usual vexatious waits, unavoidable with the approach of cold weather.

Shawmut Fur Store

H. D. RICE, Mfg. Furrier, Established 1820

29 Temple Place, Boston

And Essex St., Salem

The Largest Line of Custom Corsets

in the U.S.A.

BARCLAY'S

Barclay's

"Tailor-Made" Corsets

A new corset for every figure is the Barclay's guarantee. If a stay should rust or break within one year from purchase date, Ladies are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Resident work

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MRS. A. E. GREENLEAF

(N. E. Manager), 313 Huntington Ave., Boston

Agents Wanted

Have your own hair combs made in switches, puffs, cycles, transformations, pompadours; good, honest, faithful work guaranteed. Full line of Human Hair Goods in stock and to order. Switches from 38 cents to \$15.00. Transformations from \$2.50 to \$20.00. Pompadours from \$1.50 to \$10.00 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited. H. C. BERNER, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1577-J.

THE "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being used by the best hairdressers in the world. It is great for children's hair. At all stores. Write for home agency plan.

BERKHAM TRADING COMPANY

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22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston

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Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

AN INDEPENDENT BUSINESS FOR A LADY

A simple, honorable, dignified plan whereby a lady may establish a permanent paying business of her own, without capital or special experience, thru right, congenial work, with no sacrifice of social position. More than six thousand gentlemen have found in our offer the solution of the problem of self-support. Write for full details today. FRANCO-AMERICAN CO., 121 East 13th St., Chicago.

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LA GREQUE UNDERWEAR

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LADIES' STRAW HATS REMODELED

Call or write for style.

BARRETT & CO., Hat Mfrs., 184A Tremont Street.

DOLL REPAIRING

Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied. Eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 59 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX. 600-W.

FOR SALE

A BROWN wicker baby carriage. In good condition; price \$18 cash; a bargain. Add. W 14, Monitor office.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE

"I have here made only a nosegay of called flowers."—Montaigne.

MADE IN AMERICA FROM FARINA'S RECIPE

For more than 100 years the JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE has been considered the standard. It has been for 15 years made in America from Farina's last original recipe dated 1828. It can be had at principal stores at about half the price of imported. A free sample, with prices of eleven different sizes, will be sent to Monitor readers upon request, accompanied by names of their nearby dealers.

M. H. MULLIN

9 W. 14th Street, New York City

Farina's 1828 Eau de Cologne

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Established 1887.

MADAME MAY & COMPANY

15 Temple Place, Boston

Human Hair of the First Quality

In stock and made to order, transformations, braids, switches, bangs, etc. Careful attention given to mail orders. Shampooing, Manicure, Pedicure, Marcel Wave and Hair Dressing.

Miss A. M. Ryan

19 Arlington Street

Boston, Mass.

Dainty Summer Gowns made--

\$35 and upwards

Miss M. F. FISK

The Red Glove Shop

322 Boylston St.

Is Offering Waists, Neckwear and Veils at a Great Reduction from the regular price. This opportunity is great, coming so early in the season.

A Specialty for June

Automobile Dresses.

\$20 to \$25

ALSO—

Dainty Challis,

Most Desirable for Summer Afternoon and Piazza Functions, as they are

Damp Proof \$30 to \$35

Sole Agents for La Luxe Front-laced Corsets. Adapted to Large Figures.

BONAN SISTERS

500 BOYLSTON STREET

Human Hair Goods

Switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$5 to \$10. Puffs from \$2 to \$2 each. Transformations from \$2 to \$20 each. Pompadours from \$1.50 to \$10.00 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited. H. C. BERNER, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1577-J.

UPON REQUEST

we will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

LIKELY TO MODIFY OUTLAY
"Planned your vacation yet?"
"Oh, yes."
"What are you going to do?"
"Don't know. I've got to wait for the ultimate financial revision of the plans."
—Detroit Free Press.

FRANK CRITICISM
"What do you think of that?" asked the youth when he had given the college yell.
"Well," replied Farmer Cornsossel, "I must say the words sound nifty and up-to-date. But, honest, I don't think much of the tune."—Washington Star.

THINKING FOR THEMSELVES
"Politics is different from what it used to be," said Senator Sorghum.
"In what way?"
"Constituents used to expect a candidate to explain public questions to them. Now they want to explain them to him."
—Washington Star.

REMBRANDT'S MISTAKE
"What a wonderful artist Rembrandt was."
"Yes. And yet how much more prosperous he would have been if he had quit fooling with paint and invented a motion picture device."—Washington Star.

SEASONABLE
I'm weary of canned stuff,
Tomatoes and beans,
I yearn for a kettle
Of dandelion greens.
—Pittsburgh Post.

CAREFUL ERRAND BOY
A traveler whose train had stopped at a town famous for its buns beckoned to a small boy on the platform and, giving him 10 cents, told the little fellow to bring him a bun and buy one for himself with the other nickel.
The boy soon returned, calmly eating

a bun. He handed five cents to the astonished traveler, remarking:
"There was only one left, mister."
—Ladies Home Journal.

BASEBALL EXPERTS
"I'd like to see a game of ball played once as the game should be played."
"How's that?"
"Played by real experts."
"How would that game be played?"
"Well, I'd have an infield made up of sporting editors, a bleacher enthusiast to pitch, with an outfield composed of grandstand fans."—Washington Herald.

AT \$2.40 EACH
"He's one of our most successful financiers."
"That so; I didn't know he was rich."
"He isn't. But he's supporting a family of five on \$12 a week."—Detroit Free Press.

REALISM IN ART
Mrs. Bruen—Did you see my husband's painting, "The Country Road," at the exhibition?
Mrs. Painter—No, I did not. Was it good?
Mrs. Bruen—Why, it was so natural they had to oil the road every day to keep the dust from going on everything.
—Yonkers Statesman.

HUSBAND'S AT HOME THOUGH
Shoes are on the chifonier,
Trousers on the floor,
Shirts upon the chandelier,
Wife is at the shore.
—Judge.

SAMPLE MARKETS DELAYED
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, announced recently that the government had come to the conclusion not to establish sample grain markets in 1912, but to bring them into operation September, 1913, at Winnipeg and Ft. William.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the work of the Ohio constitutional convention which adjourned recently.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER
The state of Ohio, which is justly regarded as an intelligent state in its personnel, has just witnessed the adjournment of its constitutional convention. The session has been a long one and it has considered a great variety of subjects. The document in its new form and its 42 amendments will be submitted to the people in September when we shall know to what degree the people themselves are in sympathy with the constitution makers. One of two things is clearly true as a result of this constitutional convention. Either the constitution makers of Ohio are no longer in sympathy with the convictions of the founders, that a constitution is a frame work of government, or they are unfamiliar with those convictions.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The 42 amendments to the Ohio constitution which have been adopted by the state constitutional convention involve important changes in the government of the commonwealth and it is fitting that the people should be called to vote upon them at a special referendum in September. With the presidential and state primaries already held and the regular elections in November, Ohio citizens are called upon this year to march three times to the polls, but it is to be hoped that they will not show indifference toward the constitutional questions now submitted to them because of the exceptional multiplicity of calls upon their time and attention in the discharge of political duties.

NEW YORK POST—The Ohio constitutional convention fittingly crowned its labors by naming a special day for the verdict of the voters upon the 42 proposals to be submitted to them. The

trouble and the expense of an extra election are not only a small price to pay for the consideration it invites for the important questions involved, but they are the sole means of insuring anything approaching adequate discussion and wise decision. To have coupled voting upon a new constitution with voting for President and other officers would have been for the members of the convention of show slight courtesy to their own work.

TOLEDO BLADE—To the state at large, desiring a constitution that will be both progressive and reasonable, the convention will appear to have done its work creditably. It has given the Legislature the tools with which it can reform many glaring absurdities of government and many abuses of outworn custom and tradition. The new constitution will let the state gain a firmer hold upon commercial enterprise to the end that it may be kept honorable in itself and protected against crookedness from without.

MANCHESTER UNION—Ohio voters will have 42 amendments to pass upon at a special election in September, as a result of a constitutional convention just finished. Scarcely a subject that has been up for political discussion in the last decade has been left off the list in some form or other. The delegates balked at the recall as applied in the other western states that have adopted that feature, but they merely compromised on that subject, as they have provided a proposal that, if adopted would empower the assembly to create a court of honor to try judges and other officials accused of wrong doing in office, the court having the power of removal in the event of conviction.

AND LATER WISHED YOU HADN'T
Remember when you used to go to bed on the night of July 3 with a string tied to your big toe?—Toledo News-See.

BULLETINS HELP TO KEEP DINING SERVICE AT A HIGH STANDARD

By H. J. TITUS

In order to maintain at a uniformly high standard the service on dining cars of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and that every crew may have the same governing rules, a set of three volumes containing more than 900 bulletins that have been issued from time to time is carried on every dining car on the system and every employee in service from the conductor to the dishwasher is required to familiarize himself with them. Every man is examined frequently on these bulletins to see how thoroughly he is informed concerning his duties. Instead of maintaining a set of inspectors to find fault and report errors, the dining car department has four inspectors, whose duty it is to coach the men and in a kindly manner point out their defects, show them the correct methods and then report to headquarters what their observations have been, and the men concerned are either called upon to explain or are complimented by letter from the superintendent. The result is that the employees work hard to avoid criticism and to merit commendation.

Interpersed throughout the bulletin books, as a sort of diversion, are quotations from various sources like the following:
"There is genius and power in persistence. It is the man who fights forward, who never sees defeat, that is in demand everywhere today, that cannot be spared. Patience, grit and determination will carry a man to victory in spite of overwhelming obstacles. Columbus, in the journal he kept upon his most memorable voyage, day after day, wrote these simple but sublime words: 'This day we

sailed westward, which was our course!"
"Do you want to be successful in your occupation? Then do you know that success means 'a little better,' 'a little quicker' and 'a little more work' than 'the other fellow' is doing? You should not admit that you cannot do it 'just as well as 'some one else' but 'just as well' is not good enough. You must do it 'better.' Easy to say, but how? That is the question. You can double your efficiency by increased energy, no matter what your business or profession is. Do you not think it would be worth while?"

"Try these four favorite brands of 'lubricating oil' for the 'wheels of business': 'Good morning.' 'Please.' 'Thank you.' 'Good night.' Warranted to reduce friction and make the day run smooth."

"Always govern your relations with others so that if any bitterness arises, your conscience will be clear and the apology will be due from the other person."

"A Talk to the Boys"

"My object in writing this to you is to explain the great necessity for watchfulness and alertness in carrying out the rules issued from time to time by this department. I suppose but very few, if any, of you have ever stopped long enough to realize the great importance of your work and at the same time the amount of money that is spent by the Northern Pacific railroad in soliciting or inducing its passengers to ride upon their trains. For instance, when an individual or a party is about to take a trip (we will call the starting point New York) our New York representative immediately calls upon this gentleman or lady and cites the different reasons why he or she should use our line; and inasmuch as the rates or fares are practically the same on all lines, about the only argument he can put forth in our favor is the fact that our dining-car service is manned by gentlemen in actions and artists in their respective duties.

"As you understand, it costs this company a great deal of money to maintain these different offices in all these cities,

as well as costing big money in the pay rolls of the different representatives.

"It is the impression that is made by the passenger mainly in the dining-car that goes broadcast over the country that does the Northern Pacific railroad either good or harm, so you can see that it behooves all of us to wake up and realize the fact that each one employed in the dining-car department should put their shoulder to the wheel and give the very best that is in them to the company for the compensation that you receive."

Finally, just to call attention to the importance of becoming familiar with the bulletins, one has been issued, reading:

"You have on each of the cars a set of the bulletins that have been issued 'every little while.' A careful and continued study of them is recommended. Nothing has become truly useful until you put it into acts, and before the acts become truly valuable a basic knowledge of the work is essential; therefore saturate yourself with that knowledge. Study the bulletins (your car). Learn the tactics (the bulletins). Don't be content with surface information; begin at the beginning; study every principle; go clear to the bottom of every proposition; acquaint yourself with and understand every detail. You must believe thoroughly in your work and once you get to believe in it you cannot but be earnest about it, and once in earnest you are bound to 'find a way.' You do not understand a proposition until you know all of it you can learn and know you know it. Thorough knowledge will give you confidence. Absolute confidence will inspire you with enthusiasm and enthusiasm is contagious wherever it is found. Instill it into your crew and the good work you will do will then not only be a pleasure to you but will win for you and the company you serve the highest commendations from the pleased patrons."

MOTOR CAR SERVICE FOR DALLAS

DALLAS, Tex.—Motor car service on the Texas & Pacific between Dallas and Mineral Wells will begin probably June 15, according to an announcement made recently from the general passenger office of the Gould road.

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another sale of down town property has just gone to record whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have conveyed the Mercantile block, 287 Atlantic avenue, to Ignatz Witkowski of Boston. It consists of a six story brick and stone structure, having a total assessment of \$152,800, of which \$87,800 is upon the 5400 square feet of land. The purchaser takes title for investment.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCE

Through the office of Fred L. McGowan, 16 State street, the three-story brick apartment house, 1800 Beacon street, Brookline, has been sold to A. B. Corthell for investment. There is a ground area of 2738 square feet carrying a total assessment of \$12,800. William H. Connolly made the deed.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

Through the office of Victor Kaufman, 16 State street, Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Ignatz Witkowski the following parcels for investment: 89 Lowell street, West End, a five-story brick building, assessed for \$10,700, of which \$11,000 is the assessment on 1836 square feet of land; 93 West Cedar street, West End, a five-story brick building with a total assessment of \$5,000, there being 1128 square feet of land, assessed for \$3,000; 313 Cambridge street, West End, a five-story fireproof building, containing stores and apartments, assessed for \$13,800, of which \$7,100 is on the 1576 square feet of land; 44 Worcester street, South End, a single brick house, assessed for \$10,000, with an assessment of \$3,400 on the 2280 square feet of land.

WEST END AND SOUTH BOSTON

One of the most important sales reported today in the West End affects the five-story and basement brick building 23 Wall street, near Cotton street. There is a ground area of 1350 square feet, extending through to Ransom street, all taxed upon a valuation of \$11,200. The land alone carries \$4,400. Bessie Schneiderman conveys title to Richard J. Barnwell.

A South Boston transaction consists of the purchase of a frame building located at 309-311 West Fourth street, corner of D street, together with 1329 square feet of land, assessed for \$4,000 and \$1,500 of this amount is upon the land. Mary R. M. C. Shea et al. sold to Florence M. Patrician, who conveyed title to Michael F. Clark.

WINCHESTER ESTATE CONVEYED

The sale is reported this week of the J. H. McKean estate on Foxcroft road near Wedgewood avenue, Winchester. The estate comprises 13,057 square feet of land and a plaster house just completed, containing 12 rooms and three bathrooms. This is one of the most attractive places in the district. The purchaser was W. A. Cardy of Chelsea who will occupy. The Edward T. Harrington Co. was the broker in the above transaction.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building, who is developing the Hodgdon estate on Maple street, Highland station, West Roxbury, reports the sale of a house at 112 Maple street together with 10,715 square feet of land, to Thomas F. and Helen F. Welch, who buy for occupancy. This house is one of the old homesteads of West Roxbury surrounded by large shade trees, and is considered a very desirable property.

Guy P. Walton has sold to Elizabeth Murphy a lot of land on Perham street, West Roxbury, with a frontage of 51 feet and containing 6375 square feet. The Edward T. Harrington Co. was the broker.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

The three story frame dwelling, 66 Sherman street near Bower street, Roxbury, has been purchased by Olin O. Foster from Annie E. Higgins. The property is taxed upon \$2500, including \$800 on the 1578 square feet of land.

Anna M. Campbell has placed a deed on record covering her purchase of the frame house at 17 Faxon street, near Carman street, Dorchester. It is assessed to Martha B. Emery for \$4100, and the 2741 square feet of land included carries \$600 of this amount.

OLD NORWELL LANDMARK SOLD

During the week an old Norwell landmark has changed owners, it being an estate on Pine street which was originally the home of Col. Samuel Tolman, famous in the war of 1812, but more recently owned by Noah W. Brooks of New York. It comprises an old colonial 10-room house, besides a small cottage, also complete set of outbuildings and 24 acres of land. The purchaser was G. B. Collins. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

SUBURBAN ESTATES SOLD

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, a sale is reported this week of an estate situated on Swan street, Everett, comprising a new two apartment house of 12 rooms, with every modern improvement and 4000 square feet of land. The grantor was William F. Joyce, the purchaser being William T. Gillan.

The Sarah J. Curtis estate at the corner of Thayer street and Quincy avenue, Braintree, has just been sold. It consists of a 10 room frame dwelling house

and about an acre of land. The purchaser was Lucy P. Milliken.

The estate at School and Maple streets, Walpole, has been sold this week. It comprises a two-family house and about one half-acre of land, and was purchased by Elizabeth A. Spear for investment. The grantor was Sarah E. Goddard of Grafton.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the Charles H. Dunham estate on Fremont street, Winthrop, comprising 9000 square feet of land and two frame dwelling houses of 10 rooms each. Thomas G. Corlies of Boston was the purchaser. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these transactions.

Legg & Hall, 60 State street, report they have sold for Amos J. Williams, his summer home in Hampstead, N. H., situated in Haverhill road, consisting of a 10-room colonial style house, stable and three acres of land to Elizabeth F. Reilly of Cambridge, Mass., who buys for a home and will improve.

They also report they have sold for the Mansfield Land & Trust Company, a 12-acre tract of timber land situated on School street, Mansfield, to Linwood G. Hall of Mansfield, Mass., who buys for investment.

They have sold for Charles Homay, 82 Rockland street, Natick, Mass., his property consisting of a 10-acre poultry farm, together with a nine-room house with all modern conveniences; several large poultry houses, brooder and incubator included in the sale, to John Greenough of Medford, Mass., who buys for a home and will take immediate possession.

CAMBRIDGE AND SOMERVILLE

T. H. Raymond of Central square, Cambridge, has sold for August N. Herderstedt two newly completed two-apartment houses on Fresh Pond parkway, Cambridge, the grantees being N. Johnson and Edward R. Markham. The grantor is developing a large tract of land in this section of Cambridge and within the next two months papers will be passed, through the office of T. H. Raymond in the sale of several more of these thoroughly modern houses.

Edward B. McGirr has purchased from Warren S. Woodbridge et al. a lot of land at Massachusetts avenue and Day street, Cambridge, containing about 3500 square feet. It is the intention of the grantee to erect a six-apartment house.

Through his Somerville office T. H. Raymond has sold for Stephen H. Lewis the new two-family house at 21 Summit avenue, Somerville, the purchaser being Charles R. Clough.

John F. Terry has purchased from Bert J. Whitmore, through the same office, the property located at No. 10 Winter street, Somerville, assessed for \$3200.

SALES OF LOTS AND LAND

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports business is brisk at "Rivermore on the Concord." Among the buyers this week are John E. Richardson, who bought lots 101 and 102 on Woodlawn avenue, containing 5000 square feet. Robert Sawyer bought two adjoining lots, Sarah Sampson bought lots 162 and 163 on Bridge road, containing 6500 square feet, and lots 145 and 146 on Water street, containing 6146 square feet, were bought by Ralph Kernan. Charles Bruce, trustee, was the grantor.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company have sold lots 180, 181, 188 and 190 on Newport and Seascapes avenues, having a combined area of 26,745 square feet. Martin Sutler was the purchaser.

Henry C. Ingrason has sold lot 52, having a frontage of 70 feet on Purgetown road and extending 130 feet to Crescent road, containing 9000 square feet.

CHATHAM SUMMER ESTATE SOLD

The handsome summer property belonging to J. Sumner Draper and Clark Temple Dowling, known as Barr Cliff Cottage at Chatham, has been sold by them to John B. Paine of Weston, who will occupy as a summer home. It is one of the finest estates in Chatham. The dwelling is commodious, contains modern conveniences, and is surrounded with six acres of high ground looking out over the water.

KENBERMA SUMMER COTTAGE

The Eldridge Wood estate at Kenberma, Hull; has been purchased by Pierce L. McCarthy from Frank W. Smith. There is a roomy frame cottage fronting 100 feet or more on Beach street, affording a fine view of the ocean, and it is considered one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Nantasket.

ACTIVITY IN THE NEWTONS

John T. Burns of Newton and Newtonville reports the following: He has sold for Florence S. Tolman her estate at 65 Washington street, Newton, corner Copley street, consisting of a 12-room house and 22,000 feet of land, all valued at \$16,000. H. H. Hubbard purchases for occupancy and will improve extensively. J. W. French represented the grantor.

He has sold for H. C. Moses, his new stucco and shingle house on Waldorf road, Newton Highlands, to H. C. Robertson of Vermont. There are 5000 feet of land. The whole property is valued at \$5500.

Agreements are signed for the sale of 40 Shorncliffe road, Newton, to J. Porter Russell. William B. Cram is grantor. The property consists of a large colonial house with two baths and 18,000 square

feet of land. The whole property is valued at \$15,000.

F. A. Krim of St. Louis, Missouri, has signed agreements for the sale of his 11-room house on Gramere street, Newton, corner Merton street. Mrs. I. Simpson of New Hampshire was the purchaser. With the house are 9500 feet of land, the whole property being valued at \$11,000.

John T. Burns has sold the new house at 251 Mill street, Newtonville, C. D. Willcutt of Allston being the grantee. The estate consists of a new stucco house of 11 rooms with two baths and corner lot of 8000 square feet. The consideration is over \$10,000. The house will be completed about June 15, when purchaser will occupy.

BUILDING SUMMARY

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company.

Contracts awarded to date June 5, 1912, \$85,615,000; corresponding period 1911, \$68,845,000; 1910, \$72,342,000; 1909, \$68,034,000; 1908, \$36,658,000; 1907, \$58,028,000; 1906, \$47,656,000; 1905, \$43,520,000; 1904, \$37,917,000; 1903, \$40,858,000; 1902, \$53,767,000; 1901, \$53,286,000.

Contracts awarded for month of May 1912, \$24,803,000; corresponding period 1911, \$17,655,000; 1910, \$17,124,000; 1909, \$17,438,000; 1908, \$9,540,000; 1907, \$15,372,000; 1906, \$12,785,000; 1905, \$12,657,000; 1904, \$10,148,000; 1903, \$9,863,000; 1902, \$13,453,000; 1901, \$16,882,000.

The sale is reported of a large parcel in Lexington, it being lot 94 at "Oakmount park," with a frontage of 194 feet on Merriam street and extending 150 feet to Oakmount circle, containing 36,800 square feet. The purchaser was H. C. Blake, the grantor being Alfred H. Broderick. Mr. Blake has also purchased of Robert D. Kennedy lot 126 with a frontage of 180 feet on Francis street, Oakmount park, containing 37,477 square feet. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in these transactions.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Property)
Augustus F. Arnold, trustee, to Augustus F. Arnold, trustee, \$200.
John Colman et al., trustee, to Lena M. Stevens, \$1000.
Lena M. Stevens to Isaac Heller, Malcolm et al., \$1.
Joe Harris to Harry Bornstein, Phillips and George, \$1.
Bessie Schneiderman to Richard J. Barnwell, Wall et al. and Ransom et al., \$1.
Mary B. M. C. Shea et al. to Florence M. Patrician, Fourth and D sts., \$1.
Florence M. Patrician to Michael F. Clarke, Fourth and D sts., \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Palma P. Tuoli to Florentino Claneha, Cottage et al., \$1.
Joseph Goldinger to Cornelius H. Leary et al., Collins et al., \$1.
Giuseppe Martin to Michael F. Culliney, Orleans and Grove sts., \$1.
Paslo Martin to Michael F. Culliney, Orleans and Grove sts., \$1.
Guilio Labadini to Michael F. Culliney, Orleans and Grove sts., \$1.
Margaret L. Connolly to Annie F. Divon, Haver et al., \$1.

ROXBURY
Hiram L. Hutchinson to Joseph E. Murphy, \$1.
Annie E. Higgins to Olin O. Foster, Sherman et al., \$1.
Charles H. Stebbins, trustee, to Charles H. Stebbins, Washington st. and Cedar sq., \$1.
Margaret Maloney to Charles H. Stebbins, Washington st. and Cedar sq., Washington st., \$1.

DORCHESTER
Herman P. Bell to Mary Salerno, Howard et al., \$1.
Mary B. Emery to Anna M. Campbell, Faxon et al., \$1.
Albert N. Monroe et al. to William H. Monroe, proposed st. near Wellington rd., \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Hiram L. Hutchinson to Joseph E. Murphy, Williams and Call sts., \$1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Margaret M. Smith et al., Linden rd. and Center st., \$1.
Same to William H. Schenck, Pine rd., 2 lots, \$1.
Josephine Eberhardt to Charles J. Anderer et al., Walker, Arthur and Dunbar sts., 5 lots, \$1.
Josephine M. Wheeler to Carl Gebauer et al., Bellevue ave. and Cypress st., \$1.
Joseph E. Page et al. to Catherine Stead, Edmonds st. and North ave., 2 lots, \$1.

BRIGHTON

Mary Gough to Maria Deluco, Lincoln st., \$1.
Robert J. Jones to Jeremiah Keating, Exeter et al., \$1.
Regina M. Kenney to Alice E. Morrison, Jones ave., \$1.
Alexander Kenney, Jr., et al. to Harry Fickman, Addison, Maple and Blossom sts., \$1.

Edwin H. Richards to Henry Fickman, Addison, Maple and Blossom sts., \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Grove st., 165, ward 2; Generoso Pierullo, M. M. Kalman; brick tenements.
Chambers st., 42-22, ward 8; Joseph B. Chambers, Jr.; brick tenement.
Shrago, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenement.
Midland st., cor. Savin Hill ave., 2, ward 2; John McWeeny, F. A. Norcross; brick dwelling.
Parkview rd., 20, ward 2; Esther Anderson, A. Martin; wood dwelling.
Cottage st., 150, ward 2; Frank Gallant; wood dwelling.
Lodge st., 32, ward 2; John A. Haver, Frank M. Aldrich; wood dwelling.
Welton rd., 14, ward 2; Frank M. Aldrich; wood dwelling.
Morton st., 708, ward 2; Fred N. Russell, C. A. & F. N. Russell; wood dwelling.
Eden st., 30, ward 4; Edgar S. Gile; alter dwelling.
Custom House st., 14, 20, ward 7; William A. Berry; alter dwelling.
Tremont st., 145, and West st., ward 7; trustees Lawrence estate; alter stores and offices.
Kilby st., 50, cor. Central st., ward 6; Boston News Bureau; alter offices.
Tremont st., 494, 498, and 4 Dover st., ward 6; S. J. Magilligan, S. J. Rautin; alter stores and tenements.
Dover st., 49, S. J. Magilligan, S. J. Rautin; alter stores and tenements.
Tremont st., 329, 331, ward 10; Sidney E. Squires, A. J. Carpenter Jr.; alter hotel.
Madison st., 282, ward 11; Bligelow & Wadsworth; alter dwelling.
Beacon st., 77, ward 11; J. A. L. Blake, A. W. Langley; alter dwelling.
Commonwealth ave., 367, ward 11; F. C.

SHIPPING NEWS

Because of a long delay in the passage of the Allan line steamer Numidian to this port from Glasgow and Moville, the sailing time of that steamer has been postponed three days. She will leave Mystic wharf, Charlestown at 6 a. m., June 14. The Numidian reached Halifax at 8:15 a. m. today, will sail for Boston this afternoon and arrive here early Monday. She is bringing 157 second class and 163 third class passengers and has been delayed several days by fog.

Telegram advices received here this noon state the mackerel seiners Lizzie M. Stanley, with 100 barrels of fish, Georgian with 150 barrels and Visitor with 20 barrels reached Louisbourg, C. B. today.

Bound for Liverpool the steamship Californian of the Leyland line will sail late this afternoon with 25 passengers and a big general cargo. Among the cargo will be 140,000 bushels of wheat, 300 tons of hay, 300 tons of provisions and 100 tons of lumber.

The passengers on the Californian will be Mrs. Catherine A. Wrigley, Miss K. G. Wrigley, Mrs. Mary C. Pope, Miss Louise Pope, Miss Marie Baule, Richard Harrigan and Thomas Moore of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lee and two children of New York, R. N. Lord of Cambridge, Miss Margaret Thatcher of Roxbury, Mrs. R. H. Hammond and four children, Miss Charlotte Probasco, Miss Grace E. Inman and Miss Minnie Morris of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Everts, Miss Helen F. Hill and Mrs. Marie A. Jandel.

Sailing late this afternoon for the Mediterranean the White Star liner Canopic will carry 300 saloon and 400 steerage passengers.

Among the passengers will be many tourist parties who will spend the summer traveling throughout southern Europe. A party of 20 will be headed by the Rev. W. A. Johnson of Baltimore.

There will also be a party of Washington women in charge of Mrs. Pauline Harrison. Among them will be Miss Ruth S. Harrison, Miss Lelia V. Armstrong, Mrs. George Dunn, Miss Louise Dunn, Miss Elizabeth Dunn, Miss Frances Dunn, Miss Ethlyn Gardner, Mrs. Annie R. Kaspar and Miss Frances Metz.

Ricardo Martin, the tenor of the Metropolitan opera company; Mrs. Martin and Miss Bijie Martin, and Signorina Giuseppina Emiliani, also of the Metropolitan opera company, will sail on the steamer for Italy. Prof. M. W. Jacobus, dean of the Hartford theological seminary; Dr. William D. Mackenzie, of the same seminary; Francis Cooley Hall and Jan Mackenzie of Hartford, Miss Grace M. Miller, Mrs. Isabella A. Morse, Master Arthur N. Morse, Miss Anna W. Morse, Miss Amanda F. Sylvester, Miss Alice H. Wentworth of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. D. F. O'Connor of Worcester, Miss Doris Meier of Washington, F. H. Toye and Mme. Namara Toye are also booked to leave on the Canopic.

News from the Cape shore mackerel seiners was received here today, the first direct communication from the seiners this season. Captain Albert Larkin of the schooner Laverna which arrived at Gloucester during the night, from Cape North, with 90,000 pounds of salt, 80,000 fresh mixed fish and 7000 pounds halibut, reports speaking two of the seining fleet off Sambre last Wednesday. The Frances S. Gruby, Captain Enos Nickerson and the Benjamin Smith, Captain George Heckman were spoken, having about 120 barrels of mackerel. Others of the fleet also, are reported having fish aboard.

Prices held firm at T wharf today, despite the week-end dullness. Only one vessel arrived, the Harriett, with 50,000 pounds of cod, 10,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 6000 hake, 4000 pollock and 200 halibut. The scarcity resulting from only one arrival helped to keep up the prices. Steak cod sold to dealers for \$5.25 per hundred weight, market cod \$4, haddock \$1.75, pollock \$4.50, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$1.75 and cusk \$2.50.

Three days late, the British steamer here this afternoon from Buenos Aires, and Port of Spain. She brought a general cargo of hides, quebracho, etc.

NEW YORK—Sailing today aboard the steamship President Lincoln of the Hamburg-American line for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg are the following from Boston: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rappard, Master Gax. Monzo Rappard and Master Charles H. Rappard.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str. Burmese Prince (Br), McDougal, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Alepp 30, Mangalore via Malta.
Str. Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug W. H. Yerkes, Perkins, Saugus, with big Ampere, for Hoboken.
Tug E. L. Pillsbury, Swin, Lynn, Mass.

Webster, Br. & Palmer; alter dwell. Washington st., 2207, ward 18; Timothy South Co.; alter mercantile. South st., 208, ward 23; Andrew J. Peters, Jr.; alter dwelling.
Albion st., ward 23; Maria S. Souther; alter dwelling.
North Harvard st., 180, ward 23; John A. Weyer; alter dwelling.

Schr. Ervin J. Luce, Paschal, Rockport, Mass.

CLEARED

Str. Halifax (Br) Ellis, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Str. Chippewa, Maguire, Charlestown, S. C., and Jacksonville.
Str. Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.
Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.
Str. H. F. Dimock, Smith, New York.

Sailed

Tugs Lackawanna, Hoboken, twg bgs Pohatcong and Ampere; Fred E. Richards, twg bgs R & R L Co No 5, Rockland last night; Mercury, Bay View, to tow bgs Doris to Sandwich yesterday; Neponset, Portland, to return with sch. Groggett from West Sullivan; E. L. Pillsbury, twg bgs Robeson, Lynn, yesterday; tug Georges Creek, Baltimore, No 24 (from Portsmouth), Baltimore and for Washington last night; str. Canopic (Br), Azores, Gibraltar, Madeira, Algiers, Naples and Genoa; Californian (Br), Liverpool; Oregon (Nor), Banes; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Richmond, Georgetown, S. C., via Norfolk; City of Augusta, Savannah; Grecian, Philadelphia; Howard, Baltimore via Newport News; H. F. Dimock, New York; Coastwise, Baltimore.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BATH, Me., June 7.—Arrd, at Parkers Flats, tug Carlisle, Philadelphia, twg bgs East, and left for Fort Point for bgs Beechwood, Portland for bgs Herndon, and Boston for bgs Tamand.

PROVIDENCE, June 7.—Arrd, tugs F. Ives, New York; S. Thomas Brown, Fall River; Cora L. Staples, Newport; schs Lottie Beard, Sullivan; Leora H. Thurlow, Bangor; bgs Silvester, South Amboy; Mauch Chunk, Elizabethport; Gibson, Newport News.

Sd, str. New Orleans, Philadelphia; Ravenscraib, Norfolk; schr. Manie Saunders, New York.

NOBKA, June 8.—Pd south, tug Georges Creek, twg bgs No. 24, Portsmouth for Baltimore, and 8, Boston for Washington, D. C.

DORCHESTER OPENS CELEBRATION WITH PARADE OF CADETS

Dorchester day is being celebrated by the residents of that district today with sports, historical exercises, entertainments for children, fireworks and various forms of amusements opening this morning and extending throughout the day. Under a special committee, headed by Walter L. Collins, the program has been planned.

With the parade to Franklin field of the Dorchester high school cadets and the prize drills within the grounds, at which Mayor Fitzgerald presented three flags to the winners on behalf of Mrs. George W. Yeaton, the list of events scheduled to take place were formally opened. The athletic program of the Municipal Athletic Association was immediately entered upon and the numerous events which attend it will be conducted until dusk in conjunction with the remainder of the program.

This afternoon at the William E. Russell school, the mayor will address the members of the Dorchester Historical Society. From there he will journey to the Dorchester Yacht Club to witness the races. It is expected that the mayor will pilot one of the fast motor boats over the course. Shortly after midday the Dorchester Club bazaar will be opened and preparations will be made for the flying exhibition. Exercises will be conducted by Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club, and on Neponset playground a Punch and Judy show and children's entertainment will be presented. A children's entertainment also will be given at Oliver Wendell Holmes school, Harvard street section.

In the evening the events include the municipal social in Roger Wolcott school hall, a display of fireworks in Franklin field and band concerts at the following places: Neponset playground, Pierce square, Lower Mills; Meeting House Hill; Tonawanda and Greenbrier streets; Tuttle house, Savin Hill, and Edward Everett square.

LYNNFIELD PLANS FOR JUNE 17

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—Under the Civic league, the third annual Old Home Day will be held June 17. J. Winslow Perkins, Mrs. Grace R. Wilkinson, Mrs. Seth Russell, George M. Roundy, Lyman B. Taylor, Franklin W. Freeman, Charles J. McCarthy, Charles J. Bolton, W. E. Gilson, the Rev. H. H. Loud and George H. Hancock constitute the committee. Ball games, athletic sports, a dinner on the common, land concerts and a patriotic entertainment and dancing in the town hall are features.

MALDEN PASTOR RECEIVES CALL

The Rev. Thomas J. Crosby of St. Luke's Episcopal church of Malden, has received a call to become rector of Trinity Episcopal church in the borough of Richmond, N. Y. It is believed he will accept. He came to Malden from New York five years ago.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Chicago, for Havre..... June 8
California, for Naples..... June 8
Koonin Louis, for Bremen..... June 8
Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp..... June 8
Minneapolis, for London..... June 8
Oceanic, for Southampton..... June 8
President Lincoln, for Hamburg..... June 8
Philadelphia, for Southampton..... June 8
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen..... June 11
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... June 11
Roon, for Naples-Genoa..... June 11
Saxonia, for Gibraltar-Algiers..... June 11
Mauretania, for Liverpool..... June 11
Saint Anna, for Naples..... June 11
Cedric, for Liverpool..... June 11
La Lorraine, for Havre..... June 11
America, for Liverpool..... June 11
Finland, for Antwerp..... June 11
Prinzess Irene, for Gibraltar-Naples..... June 11
America, for Liverpool..... June 11
Landau, for Dover-Antwerp..... June 11
St. Louis, for Southampton..... June 11
Cymric, for Southampton..... June 11
Minnewaska, for London..... June 11
Carmaria, for Liverpool..... June 11
Czar, for Rotterdam..... June 11
St. Friedrich Josef I., for Naples..... June 11
Pretoria, for Hamburg..... June 11

Sailings from Boston

Canopic, for Liverpool..... June 8
California, for Liverpool..... June 8
Bohemian, for Liverpool..... June 8
Cymric, for Liverpool..... June 8
Sagamore, for Liverpool..... June 8
Winifred, for Glasgow..... June 8
Winifred, for Liverpool..... June 8
Lacania, for Liverpool..... June 8
Devonian, for Liverpool..... June 8

Sailings from Philadelphia

Southark, for Liverpool..... June 8
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg..... June 8
Merion, for Liverpool..... June 8
Marquette, for Antwerp..... June 8
America, for Genoa..... June 8
Dominion, for Liverpool..... June 8
Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg..... June 8

Sailings from Montreal

Megantic, for Liverpool..... June 8
Athena, for Glasgow..... June 8
Jutland, for London..... June 8
Hesperian, for Glasgow..... June 8
Scythia, for London..... June 8
Royal Edward, for Liverpool..... June 8
Scythia, for Glasgow..... June 8
Scottish, for Glasgow..... June 8
Neutonic, for Liverpool..... June 8
Lake Erie, for London..... June 8
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool..... June 8
Mexico, for Toronto..... June 8
Granplan, for Liverpool..... June 8
Perseus, for London..... June 8
Laurentic, for Liverpool..... June 8
Royal George, for Bristol..... June 8
Tuscan, for Liverpool..... June 8
Jontin, for Glasgow..... June 8
Canada, for Liverpool..... June 8
Corinthian, for London..... June 8

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong
Persia, for San Francisco..... June 8
Antiochus, for Tacoma..... June 8
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... June 8
Korea, for San Francisco..... June

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

DIVERSIFICATION OF CROPS GREAT HELP TO THE SOUTHERN

Traffic Has Increased Proportionately to the Growth of Farming and Other Industrial Business in the Railroad's Territory

NEW YORK—Investors who believe that the high cost of living makes it necessary for them to get a larger return on their capital have had their attention called to the possibilities of Southern Railway 4 per cent mortgage bonds. Around present prices these bonds offer 5 1/2 per cent. That is more than investors expect to get on stocks during a period of normal business conditions. But the South, like the rest of the country, has been suffering from the after effects of the 1907 panic. When business brought the country returns to normal, Southern Railway's general 4s may be selling on a 5 1/2 per cent basis. That W. W. Finley, president of the company, believes that the tide has already turned in the territory served by the road, is shown in the following statement made only a few days ago:

"During the prolonged depression in the cotton textile industry, mills of the South suffered in common with those of other localities. With revival of that industry they are again prosperous. As with cotton so with lumber iron ore and other raw materials. Recent tendencies are clearly in the direction of developing manufacture and building up a large diversity of industries."

When Samuel Spencer took charge of the Southern Railway the system was made up of a lot of small lines all of which were dependent upon one crop, cotton. That was in 1894. Every day for 12 years Spencer preached two things to the farmers and planters of the South. First he told them to get away from the one-crop system, to raise berries, early vegetables, and then go in for live stock and dairying. Next he told them to fix up their turnpikes and thus reduce the cost of delivering crops to the railroads. Spencer did more than preach on those subjects; he actually showed the farmers how to increase and diversify their crops and how to build good roads.

When Mr. Spencer passed away in his work car in the autumn of 1906, he was still preaching to his own staff as well as to the farmers and planters to prove that benefits would accrue from diversified business. Spencer not only came true; but he did succeed in getting his people started in the right direction, for last year alone 379 new industrial plants were opened along the lines of the Southern Railway, including 34 textile mills, 70 lumber mills, 11 furniture factories, 20 other woodworking plants, 24 iron industries, 12 cottonseed oil mills, 13 fertilizer works, 29 flour and feed mills, 29 stone quarries, coal and other mines, 19 brick works and 118 miscellaneous plants.

During the same 12 months additions were also made to 141 existing plants and at the close of the year 62 new plants were under construction. All of which means that during the past decade with its increase in mileage the company has increased its average train load from 195 tons to 240 tons, its freight density nearly 50 per cent and its gross earnings per mile over 50 per cent. Here are the figures:

Year	Mileage	Gross earnings per mile	Freight density (tons)	Average train load (tons)
1901	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1902	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1903	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1904	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1905	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1906	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1907	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1908	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1909	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1910	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1911	1,042	\$8.56	195	195
1912	1,042	\$8.56	195	195

In 1908 when the Southern railway was in the midst of expensive improvements, calculated to take care of the company's steadily increasing business the whole country began to suffer from trade depression. Because of the increased fixed charges or the money raised for improvements and the falling off in business, that year, the surplus for dividends amounted to only \$279,000. Dividends had been paid on the \$60,000,000 preferred stock at the rate of 5 per cent since 1901. Naturally those payments were suspended and as a result the general mortgage 4s, sold down to 70. As shown in the foregoing table, however, the downward trend in earnings did not last long. By the close of 1909 the company was able to report a surplus of \$3,111,000 for dividends; the next year 1910, the surplus over fixed charges amounted to \$5,704,000. In 1911 dividends were resumed at the rate of 2 per cent and after \$1,200,000 was distributed on the preferred stock that year a balance of \$5,403,000 remained for improvements. Last February the annual dividend rate was increased to 4 per cent and the strength of high record earnings. Up to the close of April gross showed a gain of \$2,502,000 over the corresponding period of 1911. When the books are closed on June 30 next, the surplus for dividends will amount to over 10 per cent on the \$60,000,000 preferred stock. That surplus will be enough to pay interest on all bonds twice over.

According to figures compiled by the United States department of agriculture for 1909, the volume of the crops in the states served by the Southern railway has increased from \$485,481,000 to \$1,012,514,000 or 115 per cent, whereas for all other states including those in the Southwest, where the growth has been rapid, the increase in the volume of crops has amounted to only 73 per cent. The remarkable increase in the volume of crops in the South is

due partly to the increased average yield per acre and partly to diversified farming. "Farmers of the cotton belt," President Finley said in his recent statement, "are gradually getting away from the one-crop system. They are learning that they can thus maintain and even increase their cotton production and preserve their great economic advantage in having a substantial monopoly of supplying the world with cotton by adopting methods by which the average yield per acre may be increased. The land thus released is being used for growing other crops and raising live stock."

As to the outcome of this year's crops, President Finley was decidedly optimistic. If his predictions regarding crops are realized, this year will witness a new high record in the construction of industrial plants in the South. Every plant constructed in Southern Railway's territory adds just so much to permanent traffic, and the investment value of any railroad bond depends upon the volume of permanent traffic controlled by the issuing company.

DIVIDENDS

The American Beet Sugar Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock.

The United Traction & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable July 1.

Dorchester Trust Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 25 to stock of record June 10.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works declared regular semi-annual dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and 1 per cent on its common, both payable July 1.

The West Pennsylvania Traction & Water Power Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 15. Books close June 11 and reopen June 17. This is to be the regular rate on the stock which is 6 per cent cumulative.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 12:15 p. m.			
	High	Low	Last
Automatic Light	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Ray State Gas	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Beagle	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Bowyer	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Boston Ely	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Bohemian	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Butte Central	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Calaveras	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Chief	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Consolidated	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Contract Copper	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Corbin	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Columbia	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Crown Reserve	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
First National Copper	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Humboldt	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Iron Cap	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
La Roche	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Lamar	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Massachusetts	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Mexican Metals	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
New Britain	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Old Dominion	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Old Copper	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Old Dominion	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Pacific Northern	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Rhode Island	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
South Lake	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
United Verde	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2

THE SITUATION AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—Southern iron is practically on a basis of \$11.25 to \$11.50. One interest claims to have sold 1700 tons in car-load to 500-ton lots last week at \$11.50 per ton, covering various deliveries. Sloss-Sheffield got rid of 30,000 tons in April and May, and now has on its yards about 40,000 tons, against 120,000 in October and November last. Steel is likewise strong and steady. The rail mill at Ensley has orders sufficient to keep it in operation some time, and new ones are coming in with some regularity, that of 12,000 tons from Illinois Central being among the number.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL			
Month	May	April	Advance
From July 1	\$1,808,862	\$2,761,120	\$952,258
From July 1	\$1,808,862	\$2,761,120	\$952,258
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY			
Month	May	April	Advance
From July 1	\$626,464	\$1,183,102	\$556,638
From July 1	\$626,464	\$1,183,102	\$556,638
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT			
Month	May	April	Advance
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN			
Month	May	April	Advance
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
PACIFIC COAST CO.			
Month	May	April	Advance
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN			
Month	May	April	Advance
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824
From July 1	\$2,011,143	\$2,126,967	\$115,824

INCREASES IN THE CAPITAL STOCK OF BIG LOCAL BANKS

Issuance of New Shares Has Not Been Accompanied by Much Change in the Ownership of Institutions

LIST OF HOLDERS

Within the past 10 months all three of Boston's biggest banking institutions—Old Colony Trust Company, National Shawmut Bank and First National Bank—have increased or arranged to increase outstanding capital stock by substantial amounts. It is interesting to note that the issuance of new shares in no instance has been accompanied by any marked change in ownership.

Of the Old Colony Trust Company Frederick Ayer with 2314 shares is still the largest stockholder, although Robert F. Herrick, as trustee, co-trustee and individual, in his triple capacity is the actual largest with 3366 shares. Mr. Herrick owns 740 shares individually, is trustee for 232, trustee with R. Evans and J. J. Storow for 894, and with the Quincy A. Shaw trustees for 1500. C. E. Cotting owns 1700 shares and is trustee with Francis C. Welch for 294 shares.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. are down for 2759 Old Colony Trust Company shares and Lee, Higginson for 2460, the former increasing their holdings during the year by 800 and the latter by 268. F. S. Moseley & Co. are represented by 1740 shares. Stone & Webster own 786 shares. Other large owners are Nathaniel Thayer, 882; Thomas Newbold, 1000; Charles J. Paine, 676; George A. Draper, 500; Andrew W. Preston, 500; Washington B. Thomas and S. W. Winslow hold 948 and 700, respectively.

Of the First National Bank, Lee, Higginson & Co. own 1827 shares, a decrease during the year of 710 shares. Hornblower & Weeks own 998, and with firm members' holdings control 2898. The Stone & Webster holdings total 1775, a gain of 940 during the year. Francis Henshaw & Co. are credited with 707 shares, a reduction of 167 during the 12 months. The other large owners of First National Bank are George A. Draper, 750; A. W. Preston, 575; and W. F. Robinson, 500. President Wing owns 753 shares.

Frederick Ayer is also the largest owner of National Shawmut Bank with 1092 shares, followed by President Gaston with 961, a gain of 250. Eben S. Draper owns 900, Charles Hayden, 600; F. S. Moseley, 520; J. F. Brown, 400; and George R. White, 500. A. C. Rat-skoewy is credited with 382 shares and with his brother 300 additional. Charles A. Vialle and W. H. Wellington own 440 and 440 shares, respectively.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. have standing in their name 1849 National Shawmut bank shares, adding 190 shares during the year. Lee, Higginson & Co. own 335. The only interesting change during the year was the disposal by James Stillman of New York of his 1000 shares.

The various tabulations of stock ownership noted above are as of April 1, before the stock increases of the First and National had gone into effect. Further changes have undoubtedly occurred since then. In any event it should be borne in mind that the list of largest stockholders does not give a comprehensive survey of bank ownership. Savings banks and other financial institutions, notable the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company are comparatively large owners of Boston National bank shares. Active control, of course, rests, however, with the large interests represented on the directorates.

PAYS BONUS FOR FRANCHISE

ALTOONA, Pa.—The People's Natural Gas Company of Pittsburgh has just paid to this city a bonus of \$5000 for a franchise to furnish natural gas here. This is the first time the city has received any money for a franchise. Arrangements are being made to extend the company's lines from Johnstown to Altoona.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair today and tomorrow, somewhat warmer; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

A long ridge of high pressure extending from Minnesota south to Pennsylvania has produced cool, pleasant weather during the past 24 hours in all the northern sections of the Rocky mountains. The Gulf disturbance appears to have moved little since yesterday morning. It is producing heavy rain on the east Gulf and south Atlantic coast.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
S. a. m. 50.12 noon 50.12
Average temperature yesterday, 61.19-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 56 Portland, Me. 62
Buffalo 56 Albany 62
Nashua 56
Washington 56
Philadelphia 56
Jacksonville 56
San Francisco 56

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:07 High water
Sun sets 7:19 Low water 5:33 p.m.
Length of day 12:12

GENERAL ELECTRIC SALES NEW RECORD FOR CURRENT YEAR

General Electric sales are running at the rate of \$78,000,000 per annum. This compares with a gross business in 1911 of \$69,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000, or 13 per cent.

Sales for the current fiscal year beyond question will establish a record, as also will net profits. The best previous year of the company was in 1910, when \$71,182,000 of apparatus was booked on order.

These figures are compiled on the basis of affording an accurate comparison with other years.

But General Electric gross this year actually includes the sales of its electric light subsidiaries, now part and parcel of the main corporation, due to the court decree ordering the dissolution of the National Electric Lamp Company.

Including these lamps sales General Electric gross for the five months to June 1 was at the rate of \$93,700,000 per annum and it is understood that the gross of the entire system for May was very close to \$8,000,000. As the clip sales are progressing it would not be surprising if by the end of this year the annual rate got to \$100,000,000 and the 1913 year is almost certain to produce that volume of business.

If General Electric sales continue to grow it is natural that rumors of financing for additional working capital will be revived. But the company has now working capital sufficient to take care of its present business—in fact, something over \$100,000,000 of sales. Only some sudden spurt in business, such as that of 1906 and early 1907, when sale of \$13,000,000 convertible bonds was arranged would produce necessity for new financing.

Besides that General Electric has reached a point where it can count on between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000 net yearly above dividend requirements. For the current year the balance above dividends should nearly equal the figure, for there is to be added the nearly \$1,200,000 normal annual net of the electric light companies formerly not taken up in General Electric balance sheet except as a small dividend on stock owned of less than \$100,000.

Besides that, prices are higher. In fact, the only difficulty in the situation is the continuing advance in copper prices. This is, of course, more than offset by stricter adherence to schedule prices in selling.

General Electric wrote off its entire copper investment of \$2,800,000 at the end of its 1911 year. This item was really a charge to operating expense and with considerable measure of justification. For General Electric from the first had treated its copper investment differently than any of its other plant or property items. Every dollar spent on Bully Hill property was charged to cost of copper investment instead of being absorbed in the operating expenses of the mine as would be done by Lake Superior mines, for example. The result was that the entire cost of opening the property and other development work was charged to capital account. Naturally General Electric carrying its own plants at only 40 per cent of their cash cost when it does readjust this anomaly will do so radically.

LARGER MOVEMENT IN RETAIL DRY GOODS REPORTED

NEW YORK—The more favorable weather which has prevailed over a large section of the country has increased the movement of goods at retail, says the Dry Goods Economist. This, however, is reflected only in a limited degree in the wholesale markets, as retail stocks are still sufficiently large to provide for a considerable demand before necessitating new purchases of importance. The attention of buyers, therefore, is chiefly given to picking up lots at a concession, to mix in with their regular lines.

Chicago wholesalers and manufacturers are busy preparing for the semi-annual clearing sale which has become an important feature in that market.

The placing of orders on wool and worsted dress goods for fall is showing a fair development, both in New York and in western centers. The cotton goods markets are quiet, but prices are firm. The government report, which showed a crop condition of 78 per cent, as compared with 87.8 per cent last year and a 10-year average of 81.5 per cent, has had but little influence on the raw material market and aroused no comment among cotton goods buyers. Lines of spring (1913) gingham are now being received by selling agents, and prices will be made shortly. An advance of 1/4 of a cent a yard on shirting prints indicates the strength which exists in that section of the market.

Roadmen for some of the knit underwear houses are out with their spring (1913) samples. In some cases prices are slightly higher and in others slightly lower than last year's. Some lines of staple hosiery for spring, 1913, have also been opened, with prices about the same as last year.

In the garment trade, apart from some movement in jobs and some little interest in lingerie dresses, the conditions are such as to induce manufacturers to devote their energies almost wholly to fall lines. The unsatisfactory spring season is accepted as philosophically as possible.

CHEMICAL EARNINGS NOT LARGE AS HAD BEEN ANTICIPATED

Common Stock Will Show Ten Per Cent but Increase Over Last Year Not as Great as Many Expected

CUTTING OF PRICES

Net earnings of American Agricultural Chemical for its fiscal period ending the last of this month, it is said, will show a rather disappointing increase over 1911. At one time it seemed likely that the current year would establish a record net for the \$18,000,000 common stock. It will be recalled that the net profits in 1911 of \$3,430,236 for the first time since the company's organization showed a recession from the previous year.

It may not be generally appreciated, but last year was undoubtedly the poorest with which fertilizer companies have ever had to contend. Price cutting and demoralization produced by the inroads of the German Kali syndicate were the main contributing factors. This year peace with the German potash producers has settled one of these troubles, but there has been considerable price cutting, particularly in the South.

It is undoubtedly true that the smaller southern producers have resented the aggressive policy of American Agricultural in increasing its sales in the South this year by 125 per cent, with prospects of an increase of 50 per cent more next year. They have expressed it in the practical way of lowering prices and toward this tendency weather conditions have been a powerful stimulus.

It is also worth remembering that American Agricultural has outstanding now about \$1,200,000 more common than a year ago, bringing that issue up to \$18,000,000. This stock was issued in part payment for certain properties acquired during the year.

In 1910 American Agricultural earned 10.5 per cent on its common. Last year the percentage dropped to 9.0 per cent. This year it will probably reach 10 per cent, but there was a fair prospect at one period that it would go substantially above 12 per cent, a new high record. There are those who believe that because of the very rapid expansion of the company during the last three years and the fact that many of the new investments are hardly doing more than earn their board, it will be another year at least before any further increase in the common dividend is made. At the same time it is interesting to know that at the time the common declared its initial dividend last fall at the rate of 4 per cent per annum there was strong sentiment in the board in favor of a 5 per cent rate. That rate will come in time.

HUNDRED DOLLAR BONDS MEETING POPULAR DEMAND

Railroad bonds are no longer a luxury in which the capitalist can indulge. Large borrowings by railroads and other concerns are now within reach of everybody thirty enough to save \$100.

One of the newest bonds is that of the Virginian railway, which has issued its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of \$100 each par value. These bonds are equally secured with those of larger denominations and have interest coupons, but may be registered as to principal. The \$100 bond has become very popular with the saving class of people, especially with the income is over 5 per cent. Heretofore people have had to buy public utility bonds in order to secure so high a return.

The Virginian is carrying at the rate of 3,400,000 tons of coal a year from the big coal pockets in West Virginia to the Atlantic seaboard. The road cost over \$50,000,000 to build and has only \$25,000,000 bonds outstanding.

Hundred dollar bonds are getting to be as popular with thrifty people here as French rentes are with the thrifty French people.

INCREASED TAX RATE SEEN

Mayor Fitzgerald said yesterday that the increase in the city's assessment by the state for state and metropolitan improvements would mean an increase of 40 cents in the tax rate unless it should be kept down to its present figure of \$18.40 through economy in other directions.

The activity in laces has slowed down considerably, the demand centering on the cheaper grades. Embroideries continue quiet. The neckwear demand has kept up better than was expected, and the prospects for the fall season are favorable. Wholesale milliners are now working on fall lines, and some houses have their early new season lines on the road.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Arrivals
Str. Slaterydyk, from Rotterdam, with 25 bags beans 800 bags peas.
Str. Bosnia, from Hamburg with 800 bags peas.
Str. Howard, from Norfolk, with 825 bbls potatoes, 3 cts parsley, 736 cts cabbage, 3.725 baskets, beans, 45 cts cauliflower, 61 cts beets.
Str. Chippewa from Jacksonville, with 22 cts tomatoes, 2 cars watermelons, 4 bbls potatoes, 3 bbs oranges, 238 cts pineapples, 34 cts squash.

Boston Receipts
Today 4315 lbs, 680 bbs, 300,308 lbs butter; 1080 bbs cheese; 7146 cs eggs; 1911, 4356 lbs, 250,031 lbs butter, 1080 bbs cheese; 3719 cs eggs.

New York Market by Telegram
Butter mkt easy, cry ex 27 1/2@27 1/4, 1sts 26 1/2@27. Cheese mkt steady to firm, spec 13 1/4@14, avegy 13 1/4. Egg mkt steady to firm, 1sts 18 1/2@19.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, June 7—Egg mkt firm at 18c.
CHICAGO, June 7—Butter mkt steady, ex 25c, No. 1 pkg skt 29c; recs 12.94c. Egg mkt steady, 1sts 17 1/2@17c, ordinary 1sts 16c; recs 13.13c.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian new white 69, new colored 68.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
NEW YORK—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Excess cash reserve, decreased \$725,150
Loans, increased \$1,200,000
Deposits, increased \$1,200,000
Specie, increased \$1,200,000
Legal tenders, decreased \$1,200,000
Net deposits, increased \$1,200,000

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SEIZURE OF AEGEAN ISLANDS AND NAVAL ACTIVITY MARK WAR

Russian Commerce Losing by Turko-Italian Conflict and Black Sea Fleet May Be Used to Compel Peace

END IS NOT SEEN

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—For some time lately there has been little, if any, news from the seat of war in Tripoli. The attention of the Italians has been mainly directed to the occupation of islands in the Aegean sea, and the harassing of the Turks by naval operations.

The establishment of the Italians in the Aegean is a question which is engaging the serious attention, not only of Turkey, but of the various European powers, and perhaps of England in particular. It remains yet to be seen whether the recent attitude adopted by the Italian government was assumed with a view to compelling Turkey to come to terms, or whether, once having occupied the islands, the Italians mean to maintain a permanent occupation of the freshly acquired territory.

From the point of view of Turkey, that is, the Young Turk party, perhaps the most serious rumor to which credence is given in some quarters is to the effect that Assim Bey, the well-known foreign minister, will shortly resign office. Those who are acquainted with this able statesman will fully realize the serious consequences which may result should he feel compelled to take such a serious step. The fact cannot be overlooked that Assim Bey has had experience of a most valuable nature, added to which he has the ability to deal with the enormous mass of work which must necessarily come within the scope of his duties, in an unusually broad-minded and statesmanlike manner.

With respect to the termination of the war, it is difficult to say much at the present moment. There is no question, however, that the continuation of hostilities is causing more than mere inconvenience to commerce, and especially to the commerce of Russia. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that Russia is credited with the intention of making a naval demonstration in the Black sea with the object of compelling Turkey to come to terms with Italy, or bringing about European intervention. The Russian Black sea fleet is understood to be making preparations for some maneuvers, and is reported to have taken on board a considerable quantity of coal, which is destined for the use of a private company.

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The action of the Italian government in occupying the Turkish islands in the Aegean is being met by the expulsion of Italian subjects from Turkish ports. The principal scene of this is, at the moment, apparently Smyrna, from which numbers of Italians are sailing on foreign vessels.

The temporary occupation of the Aegean islands is, of course, of no importance whatever to a country like Turkey which is not dependent on an overseas trade; but the expulsion of thousands of Italian subjects is, on the other hand, a source of great hardship to them, and of financial loss to Italy.

Meantime, the war in Tripoli might almost have ceased to be. The Italians are piling up war material and concentrating more and more troops on the littoral, but seem as far as ever from attempting any movement toward the hinterland, upon which they must, sooner or later, embark if the war is to be brought to a close by conquest.

FRANCE SENDING GIFTS TO MALTA

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—In recognition of the friendly and hearty welcome extended to the French warships on the occasion of their visit to Malta to welcome King George on his return journey from India, the ministry of marine is sending some gifts to the British authorities and officers at Malta. The gifts are products of French art and include tea services and vases from the famous Sevres porcelain manufactory.

AUSTRALIA ANNOUNCES AWARDS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The awards for the three best designs for the new federal capital have now been announced. The first prize of the value of £1750 goes to Walter Burley Griffin of Chicago; the second, £750, to Eliel Saarinen of Helsinki, and the third, £500, to Alfred Agache of Paris.

CHINESE TREASURY GETS \$2,000,000 OF THE PALACE HOARDS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Correspondence in connection with the Chinese rebellion covering a period from Oct. 10, 1911, to Dec. 31, has just been issued as a parliamentary paper.

The chief events referred to have already been recorded in these columns, but nevertheless in several instances interesting side-lights on the revolution can be obtained. The attitude of the British secretary of state for foreign affairs is made clear by a despatch from Sir Edward Grey to the British minister in Peking, in which he states that, "we desire to see a strong and united China under whatever form of government the Chinese people wish."

The despatch from Sir John Jordan, dated Nov. 16, gives a certain amount of concrete information with regard to the palace treasure hoarded by the late Empress Dowager, "of which," as he truly says, "so much has been heard and so little really known." "About a week ago," he writes, "33 boxes of gold bars, representing £400,000, were handed over by the palace to the ministry of finance, and deposited by the latter in the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank. Nearly a third of the total amount has already been sold and remitted to the war office for the purchase of ammunition and the payment of troops. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the dire financial straits of the situation than does this unprecedented use of the palace money for the needs of the government. Much of this treasure bears marks which show that it has been lying unused for over 30 years, and neither the Boxer indemnity nor any of the other pressing demands of recent years ever made any encroachment upon it. It is believed that the sum now withdrawn represents only a small portion of the total amount left by the late Empress, but inquiries on this point fail to elicit any accurate information."

SOUTH AUSTRALIANS SEEM LESS HOPEFUL OVER LINE TO NORTH

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In South Australia there appears to be a feeling that the commonwealth government will not adhere to the original arrangement made as to the northern territory railway route. This feeling arose owing to the despatch of an expert committee to the territory to report and advise on the railway policy to be adopted, and it is argued, from the despatch of this committee, that the all-important point as to the direction to be taken by the Pin Creek extension may still be under consideration.

There was certainly good reason for objecting to the resolve of the South Australian government to insist that the commonwealth should construct the line straight down from Pine Creek to Oodnadatta, so as to meet the line from Port Augusta, for the federation was taking over a province which had been a burden to the state, and it is only reasonable to argue that the exact mode of developing it should be a matter for Federal decision only. The agreement was, however, drawn up in the terms dictated by South Australia, and it is considered that there is now a moral as well as a legal obligation to carry it out.

The minister for external affairs has stated that the committee will be instructed to bear in mind the agreement to construct a railway southwards to a point on the South Australian boundary, adding that the committee has received instructions to advise upon more than a single line. Some doubt is therefore raised as to which particular line the government may elect to proceed with first. In the event of its being a line connecting with the western systems of Queensland and New South Wales, and following a circuitous route until communication with Melbourne and Adelaide is picked up, it will be argued that the terms of the agreement have not been fulfilled. It is now recognized that no time limit was fixed, an omission which is regretted by the South Australians.

HAMBURG CELEBRATES LAUNCHING

(Special to the Monitor)

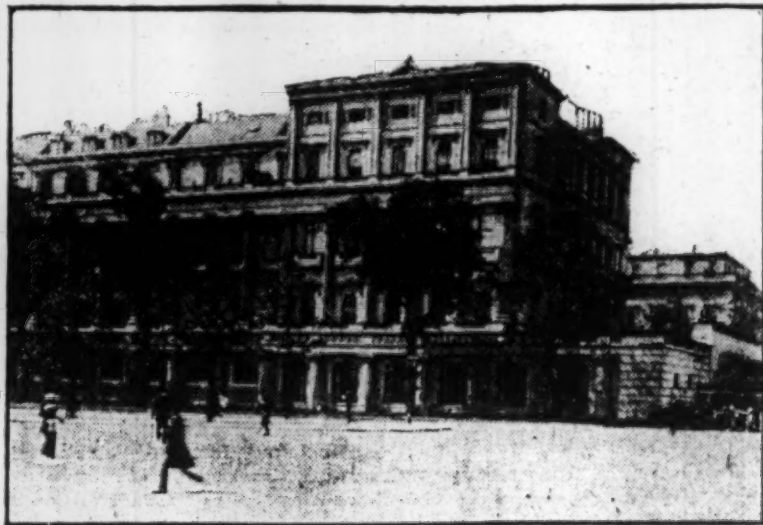
HAMBURG, Germany.—Hamburg was on fête on the occasion of the launching of the Hamburg-American Company's new liner Imperator, the biggest steamer in the world. The Kaiser and a great number of distinguished persons were present. His majesty performed the christening ceremony.

QUEENSLAND LINES PAY MORE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The traffic earnings of the Queensland railways for the month of March showed a net increase of £8154 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The net increase for the nine months ended March compared with the same period of 1911 was £238,472.

COMMERCE AND AMBASSADOR MAY AID ANGLO-GERMAN AMITY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

German embassy in London which awaits the coming of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Now that the appointment of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein to the German embassy in London, and his acceptance by the King, have been officially announced, it is certain that so distinguished a diplomatist will be welcomed in London. Of the welcome there is not the least doubt, but that the German government or the government of the United Kingdom regard his appointment as the first step toward what has been described as a "gigantic deal," is quite another thing.

On the continent, there is undoubtedly a feeling that an attempt is about to be made to form a new grouping of the powers, in which Berlin and London will no longer find themselves involved in antagonism. The sands of the entente between the United Kingdom and Russia are beginning to run very low, whilst English people are beginning to grasp the fact that they really have no quarrel with Germany, and no clash of interests whatever.

The trial and sentence of Miss Malecka have brought home the impossibility of a real entente between countries gov-

erned on such absolutely contradictory principles as the United Kingdom and Russia, whilst the ever increasing volume of trade between Germany and the British empire, as drawn attention to by the high commissioner of Australia, during his late visit to Berlin, is arousing all thinking people to a sense, not only of the stupidity, but of the futility of a quarrel between two empires so dependent on each other for success as those of Germany and the United Kingdom.

What Baron Marschall von Bieberstein may be able to effect, remains yet to be seen, but he is coming to London at a moment when it seems as though both countries were somewhat sick of a quarrel, based, as the French say, in the air. After all, the irritation left by the Agadir incident is nothing like that which was left by the Fashoda incident. In spite of the disappointment of the French Colonial party, London and Paris are better friends today than perhaps at any period in their history, and there is no reason at all why the old friendship which bound England to Germany a generation ago should not be renewed.

GERMANS IN LONDON HONOR COUNT PAUL WOLFF-METTERNICH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A farewell dinner was given by members of the German colony in London to Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, who is retiring from the post of German ambassador in London.

Dr. Ernst Schuster, who presided, said that there were unfortunately in this country many groups of persons whose disposition towards Germany could not be called friendly, but nevertheless the feeling of respect for the German nation and the just appreciation of the aims of German policy had made more marked progress during the past few years than at any other time. He felt sure that this was largely due to his excellency's persistent endeavors.

Count Wolff-Metternich, in replying, said that he was retiring from his post the more willingly since, as he hoped and confidently believed, he was handing over to his successor a task considerably easier than that which he had himself been compelled to undertake. The moment was auspicious, for unless the signs were deceptive, an impulse for reconciliation and neighborliness was passing through the English and German peoples. This tendency provided a fruitful field for statesmanship, and would well repay earnest cultivation. It had been his duty and trusted that it might be granted to his successor to see the ripening of the fruit.

NAVY LEAGUE IN RESOLUTION HITS CHURCHILL POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It was only natural that the scheme of fleet reorganization recently inaugurated by Mr. Churchill should have engaged the close attention of the members of the navy league.

The opinion of that body appears to be that the changes made involve the practical abandonment of the Mediterranean, with consequent danger, in the event of war, to the British position in Egypt, to the communications with India, and to the free passage of British trade with the east via the Suez canal. This, they feel, is likely to give rise to a certain shortage of food supply and consequently to a serious increase of prices in Britain.

A resolution was accordingly adopted by the executive committee of the league to urge the government, in view of recent navy developments in the Mediterranean, so to strengthen the battle fleets that Britain shall not only be superior to any possible enemy in home waters, but shall also be in a position to carry out the traditional policy of safeguarding British interests and of adequately protecting the route to India.

HAMPTON COURT HAS NEW TULIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The tulip is to be seen in perfection in the gardens of Hampton Court palace this spring. A newcomer to an English garden is the Lady tulip, a native of Palestine, with small, delicate blooms of pink and white.

Other new tulips which are making the beds and borders of Hampton Court a mass of color are the Arms of Leyden, pink and white; the Retroflexa, yellow; the Gloria Solis, a large double crimson and gold; the Couleur Cardinal, deep crimson, and the Cordelia, claret color. One bed is remarkable for its delicately effective mixture of white saxifrage and pink tulip, and another large bed of wall flowers is mixed with the tulip Prince of Austria and edged with white candytuft.

SENTENCE ON SUFFRAGISTS BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—After a trial lasting six days Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Emily Pankhurst, the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, have been found guilty of conspiracy and condemned to nine months' imprisonment in the second division. The costs of the prosecution are to be borne by Mrs. Pankhurst and Pethick Lawrence. On the last day of the trial the court was filled with well known sympathizers of the women's suffrage cause, among them being Mrs. Sydney Buxton, Mrs. Reginald McKenna and Keir Hardie, M. P. The attorney-general's speech (Sir Rufus Isaacs) for the crown lasted for over two hours.

Mr. Justice Coleridge began his summing up at 12:30 and the jury returned from their deliberations soon after 2 o'clock. The foreman of the jury declared the accused guilty generally on the indictment, but announced that, taking into consideration the undoubtedly pure motives underlying the agitation, the jury wished to recommend the prisoners to clemency. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, as well as Mrs. Pankhurst, then addressed the jury. Mrs.

Lawrence's speech was the first she has made during the trial. Mr. Justice Coleridge then pronounced judgment and sentenced the accused to nine months' imprisonment in the second division. The appeal of the prisoners to be placed in the first division was not granted.

In the House of Commons the result of the trial was alluded to on the same day by Keir Hardie, Labor member for Myrthor Tydvil, who called the attention of the home secretary to the sentence of imprisonment in the second division served on Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst and urged their immediate transference into the first division, also to review the sentence and particularly that part of it which made the accused responsible for the whole of the costs. Mr. Lansbury, Labor member for Bow and Bromley, joined in the appeal.

Mr. McKenna, in the course of his reply, promised to give immediate attention to the case, assuring the House that he had already felt it his duty to consider the circumstances with a view to forming an opinion as to whether the prisoners should be placed in the first division.

SECTIONS OF THE LEFT SURPRISE M. DELCASSE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Paul Deschanel has been elected to fill the post of president of the Chamber which was occupied for so many years by Henri Brisson.

Eugene Etienne, George Cochery and Vaillant were also candidates and took part in the first ballot. The second ballot was mainly between M. Etienne and M. Deschanel, the latter obtaining a substantial majority of the votes.

The proceedings connected with the election were very formal and without incident, but behind the scenes in political quarters the election of the new president was the subject of a veritable campaign on the part of the friends of M. Deschanel, which was attended with much disappointment to M. Deschanel himself and nearly led to a rupture of the Left party.

When the Chamber reopened recently,

(Special to the Monitor)

M. Delcasse's friends sought, as the final step of their long campaign, to get together a general meeting of the members of the four groups forming the Left, viz., the Radical Socialists, the Radical Left, the Democratic Left and the Republican Socialists and thereby obtain the nomination of M. Delcasse as the sole candidate. This was, in fact, looked upon as so certain that after the meeting of the cabinet the premier referred in felicitous terms to M. Delcasse's "new sphere of activity."

Much to their surprise, M. Delcasse's friends found that the proposed meeting was an impossibility as two sections of the party absolutely refused to attend and it was eventually discovered that there was an opposition of such a formidable character that it would be impossible to secure the election, and the incident closed with the formal retirement of M. Delcasse from the candidature.

PROGRESS MADE ON RAILWAY LINE TO CROSS PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Considerable progress has been made recently in the matter of the preliminary arrangements for the building of a railway line across Persia to connect India with Europe.

Several conferences have taken place in Paris between the international groups interested in the scheme, and as a result of these it has been possible to draw up the statutes of the society d'etudes, whose duty it will be to deal with the question of the necessary surveys for the line, the possibilities and cost of the undertaking, the gaining of the Persian government's consent, and other necessary matters. It is understood that the society d'etudes will consist of three groups, British, French and Russian, each of which will provide £30,000 towards the preliminary expenses. The council of administration will consist of 24 members, who will be drawn in equal numbers from the above groups. From the council of administration 12 members will be selected to form a committee of direction.

BEARING REINS ARE DEPLORED BY LORD MAYOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting held in support of Our Dumb Friends League the lord mayor said that the time had come for the society to take every step possible for the suppression of the bearing rein. Speaking personally, he had never in his long experience of horses had a set of harness made with a bearing rein. A bearing rein limited the capacity of a horse and should be abolished. The horses of the lady mayores' coach had no check on their utility—they go abroad untrammelled by this restriction.

George Greenwood spoke of the enormous good that was being accomplished by the league and the immense work that it involved. He considered that it should be compulsory for cats to wear collars engraved with their owners' names. Much greater care should be taken of these domestic animals. Cats are such independent creatures that it is not by any means easy to keep their peregrinations within bounds, but collars would help in identifying a cat and preventing it from becoming a homeless wanderer.

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THE HOME FORUM

KING'S MEMORY FOR NAMES

THE recent visit of King George to the Staff college at Camberley serves to recall an incident which occurred at the visit of King Edward VII. to the same institution, an incident which brought out strongly the wonderful memory for names possessed by that monarch.

King Edward had addressed the students in the main hall of the college, after which an adjournment was made to the library, where the officers were presented in turn to his majesty. Among them were two officers of the same corps, of the same rank and with very similar names. The first officer's name had been read out and the officer himself had made his bow and moved off to the right. As the second officer came forward the commandant of the college, who was reading out the names, read

"What Are You Going to Wear?"

It is difficult at times to know whether to laugh or to tremble as we compare the training of boys and girls. The boy is no sooner put into trousers than his father begins to say: "Son, what are you going to do?"

And again: "Son, what are you going to do?"

And yet again: "Son, what are you going to do?"

So at last, having heard all his life long that he was expected to do something, the boy decides that after all it is probably true, and he seeks a job.

Now comes the girl. No sooner is she in short skirts than her proud mother begins to ask: "Daughter, what are you going to wear?"

And yet again: "Daughter, what are you going to wear?"

So at last, having heard all her life that her first duty is to wear, the girl decides that after all it must be true, and immediately repairs to the dressmaker's.

Thus our sons "do" and our daughters "wear."—Ladies Home Journal.

The star must cease to burn with its own light.

Before it can become the dwelling place of hearts that love—

Making of seeming life the sacrifice To share the perfect life with God on high.

Where love divine is the infinite prize.—John Lancaster Spalding.

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SURVIVAL OF DAYS OF INDIANS



GARRISON HOUSE, DOVER, N. H., BUILT 1698

THE Drew garrison at Dover, N. H., was one of several blockhouses or garrisons built to defend the settlers from Indians at the time of the troubles at Cochecho, three miles on the north. Dover was settled only two years and a half after the Plymouth settlement was founded. This garrison house was built in 1698.

John Drew, the builder of the garrison house, was the son of one of the original settlers of Dover Neck. He was a cooper and did a good business at Dover Neck, near Back River, as the place is still called. He took up his residence in the garrison and was always ready for an Indian attack, but the house never experienced one. The walls of the house are immense timbers of hewn pine, all still sound, but never painted. Winding stairs lead to the spacious garret, where all the family slept. There is a chimney in the center with two big fireplaces. The house was lived in as a dwelling

until 1810, when the present spacious home of the family was built. It is now owned by Mrs. Ellen S. Rounds, who has turned the place into a museum, where visitors are very welcome. There are many interesting articles of furniture preserved from colonial times, as for example, a great bowl carved out of a birch tree.

Cochecho, where the Otis garrison stood, is now the center of the city of Dover. Pieces of wood from this old garrison house and from others are preserved in the Drew house.

Ancient Culture of Silk

The manufacture of silken fabrics originated in China at least as early as 2640, B. C., but was not practiced in Europe until A. D. 550, when the culture of the silkworm was introduced at Constantinople, says a writer in the New York Sun. The next site of introduction into Europe was Sicily, and the manufacture was taken there by the Arabian conquerors of that island after the seventh century.

After the establishment of the Norman rule in Sicily (1059) the silk industry was introduced at Lucera, Florence, Genoa, Milan and Venice. After the fourth crusade (1202-04) the manufacture of the Venetian and Genoese silks and brocades was more directly influenced and furthered by the close relations with the Byzantine and oriental cultures which resulted from the crusade and the Venetian conquest of Constantinople.

As far as the mainland of Italy is concerned, velvet was first made at Lucera in 1295. The industry was taken there from Sicily, which had again obtained it from the far east. A few rare specimens of the Siculo-Saracenic silk manufactures survive from the twelfth century, but, generally speaking, the fourteenth century is the earliest date for existing survivals of the Italian silks, brocades and velvets.

In order to avoid needless opening of car doors in winter weather the street cars of Chicago are to be equipped with annunciator horns set at the four corners of the car in the ceiling and connected with a telephone on the rear platform, by which the conductor may announce the streets.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN WORDS

1. Find a soft cushion in a garden implement.
2. Find an automobile in a light neck covering.
3. Find a child's game in a large vehicle.
4. Find a black fluid in carnations.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Dodo.

SOUTHERN WRITER'S WORK

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, as both being published in New York in 1835. The scene of his romances is almost wholly southern, and invariably characterized with local color; very many of them are historical, but for the most part they aim to reproduce the various types of southern and southwestern life.

Several of his novels are invaluable as historical pictures: Marion, Moultrie, Pickens, Sumter and other patriots being brilliantly portrayed, while upon the British side are presented with equal vraisemblance portraits of Cornwallis, Rawdon, Tarleton and Proctor.

Thenceforth he resolved to devote himself to literature, and he began that long series of volumes, says a writer in the Book News Monthly, that began in 1832 with a poem entitled "Atalanta, a Tale of the Sea," the best and longest of all his poems. But Simms is better known as the writer of fiction, "The Yemassee" and "The Partisan," perhaps the two most popular of his novels,

Machines Mean Much

Green-Smith bought his wife a machine.

Jones—Touring, talking, sewing or washing?—Los Angeles Herald.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

SHE was wearing her little blue jumpers which made her look like a boy, except that her silvery golden hair was straining in rather lank ringlets down over her shoulders and one was very sure that nobody's mamma would have tied his hair with a big blue bow of ribbon to dangle over his eyes. Father sat near on a bench and he held on his arm a little gingham frock that was plainly destined to turn her back into a little girl again when she was ready to leave her play and go back home again on the trolley through the busy

streets. For the scene was Boston Public Garden at the fountain side, where the figure of George Washington on his splendid bronze steel (is this the horse whereof the mane blows one way and the tail another?) dominates the tidy flower beds and the springing waters of the fountain.

Little Blue Jeans was very busy indeed. Father's big handkerchief had been pressed into the service. She was dipping it into the fountain pool and then carrying it dripping across the gravel path to a bed of pansies yonder.

where she squeezed one handkerchief full of water carefully out over each plant. It was in the cool of the day so that the unexpected indulgence was grateful to the blossoms, no doubt. The pansy faces stared at Mistress Mary quite unwinkingly and were plainly asking for more.

There is a good deal of complaint among those of us who are workers in the more humble ranks of industry, that we do not have a fuller existence or more pleasures or more opportunities. But those who indulge the fault-finding impulse rarely feel the better one which is to gratitude. There are thousands of advantages which the folk of limited means enjoy without cost to themselves, or of which the slight relative cost, if they choose to consider, is included in extra house rent, perhaps. These higher prices for certain of the elements of daily living include many things which would be far beyond the reach of any persons of moderate means otherwise. By contributing to the cost all together the citizens are able to enjoy many splendid things which have become already the commonplace of city life. One may not buy many books for the home shelves, but practically any book in the world is at one's service in the library. One may not buy masterpieces of painting, but those in the museums and galleries and other public places are to be viewed free at least once a week and perhaps that is as often as those who own great pictures ever take time really to contemplate them. The city parks and gardens are more splendid than most private estates can boast, and there are hours of the day, especially if one has learned the happy art of early rising, when they are not crowded and one may feel almost as if he reigns in them supreme. The trolley cars are at one's service far more unfailingly than the private motor car. And some of these advantages are to be had in nearly every modern community. If these are lacking their absence is counterbalanced by many rural pleasures, not to say joys, which city dwellers often long for in vain.

The habit of being grateful is plainly one of the most useful of all habits, as making not only for one's own happiness but that of others.

My thoughts like Jacob's ladder are
A most angelic thoroughfare.

—Thomas Flatman (1659).

Practise What We Preach

The value of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is found in the fact that it is the story of a man who left the city of destruction and made his way by slow but sure steps until he came at last through the gate of gold into the holy city.

Dr. Theodore Cuyler said: "The world does not need more preaching nor more eloquent preaching so much, but the gospel of God in shoes!" In "Les Miserables" Bishop Myriel is a splendid type of the true Christian. Were there the poor to be fed, prisoners to be preached to, sheep in mountain fastnesses to be cared for, the good bishop was invariably at his post of duty. The redemption of Jean Valjean, humanly speaking, was largely due to the Christ-like animus of Bishop Myriel. The greatest revival that could be imagined would occur if we should lock up our churches for six months and let all church members go out to practise Christianity in the home, in society, in business and in politics.—Baptist Standard.

TEACHABLENESS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO be teachable hastens greatly the understanding of spiritual things. Spiritual teaching makes its appeal not to the intellect but to the hunger for spiritual knowledge, to the desire to know and to do the will of God. Many stumble over the wonderful spiritual lessons in the Scriptures because intellectual processes alone cannot grasp them; whereas simple goodness does understand and can practice them.

A man is not teachable when he is satisfied with what he already knows and has and does. He must be heart-hungry for a purer purpose and a better life; for a cleaner point of view and for higher uses of good. In short, selfishness is not teachable. So, if we want even good for the benefits to accrue to our-

To Robert Browning

SO MANY books are gone, lost in the mind.
Nurture forgotten; once on fancy's tongue
Sweet to the taste; many a honeyed song,
Yea! and deep-thoughted fruit with bitter rind:
Browning goes not. As when a boy, I find
Still the old magic master loved so long;
Here still the strength that still can make me strong,
Still the delight of mountains still behind;
And still among the rocks and stars of speech
The sudden silver singing of a bird,
Perched on the craggy ridges of his thought,
Too high 'twould seem to sing—still out of reach
Of the world's ear, that hardly yet hath caught
The music hidden in the gnarled word.
—Richard Le Gallienne in Boston Transcript.

Logic of Ornament

The statement that ornament should be used to emphasize structure is not offered as a panacea for all ills that craft-work is heir to, but its judicious application may at least assist the beginner.

Let us take an obvious example of the proper application of the idea. In Gothic as well as in classic architecture we find that the bases and capitals of columns are structural points strongly emphasized by ornament. At the bottom and at the top of a shaft there are distinct structural changes: a change from the horizontal bearing surface of the floor to the vertical bearing member of the shaft and then a change from this to the superimposed weight of arch or beam.

At these points, then, does the designer place his ornament: simple forms at the bottom, where a hint of strength is desired and where too much richness is not appropriate, and more or less elaborate ornament at the top where it can be fully appreciated. That this is the proper method of procedure would seem to be self-evident, and the following of such lines of reasoning is bound to give good results in the crafts as well as in architecture.—Huger Elliott in Handicraft.

"Why don't those two sea captains you are so fond of get some fresh stories instead of telling the same old tales?"

"My dear, you should not expect anything fresh from two salts."—Baltimore American.

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HARP IS GAINING FAVOR

THE harp is a peculiarly ladylike instrument, for all its awkwardness, both in the act of playing and in getting it carried from one place to another. Perhaps the development of the modern harp into a larger and more complex instrument explains in part why to play the harp is a less common accomplishment than it was of yore. We remember that Marie Antoinette played the harp well, and many French ladies affected it. Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania, is past mistress of the art, and Princess Stephanie, former crown princess of Austria, played the harp. There has been a decided increase in interest in this instrument in the past decade in America. Young women exhibit their finger tips with gusto, rejoicing when the firmness, not to say callousness, indicates their proficiency.

It is said that the harp has always been more a favorite in Paris than in most other communities, and the French

composers have favored it. Saint-Saens has two splendid fantasies for harp alone and harp and violin. Piere has written for the harp, also Ravel and Faure. Berlioz uses it with brilliant effect in his orchestra ensembles and Debussy especially knows how to make the most of this vibrant tingling tone. Liszt and Wagner too have marvelous effects with the harp. Goldmark uses the instrument tellingly and Richard Strauss affects it, but Brahms uses it rarely.

O welcome, pure-eyed faith, white-handed hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemished form of chastity! I see ye visibly, and now believe The He, the supreme good, . . . Would send a glistering guardian if need were.
To keep my life and honor unassailed.
—Milton.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, June 8, 1912

The Business Situation

CONSERVATIVE business men who constantly study present conditions in an endeavor to anticipate future developments are daily becoming more confident. Possibly in no presidential year has politics ever before exerted so little restraining influence upon the industries of the United States. Aside from the fact that some lines of trade are experiencing the usual between-seasons quietude, general business is prospering and expanding to a most gratifying extent. A shortage of labor is complained of in many localities and to some extent is curtailing production. In view of the fact that labor is now receiving the highest wages ever paid, this apparent lack of workers may seem a little strange; but it usually follows a period of depression. When business becomes depressed there is usually a great exodus of laborers to other countries and the demand for help becomes acute before it can be supplied. Now that many mills and factories are operating close to capacity, particularly in the iron and steel industry where production has reached record proportions, the labor supply is a serious question. Orders continue to come in and they are of large volume. Mills are getting behind in their deliveries. This condition has developed in face of a moderate increase in prices of various steel products. It tells in graphic manner the growth of general trade.

Just at present every banker, financier and business man of the country is a farmer in theory. They are keeping close watch upon growing conditions throughout the world. Reports from most agricultural sections are of promising harvests. The more optimistic look for the greatest crops in the United States this country ever has produced. It is this favorable crop outlook that is having much to do with the return of confidence. The government report this week on condition of the cotton crop was about as had been expected. It indicates a yield considerably below the unusually large one of last year, but a good average yield, probably somewhat under 13,000,000 bales. Next Monday the government will issue its report on condition of spring wheat, oats, barley and other cereals. The greatest of interest is manifested in this forthcoming statement.

On the whole, it may be calculated that the volume of business is about 20 per cent ahead of that of last year at this time. There is probably not one important industry that is not feeling the benefit of the expansion. Prospects are for still greater improvement despite the occasionally expressed gloomy forebodings of the pessimist. There may be recessions now and then, but the future holds great promise. If this year's crops turn out anywhere near the good yield now expected, it is not improbable that next year will be the greatest from an industrial standpoint this country ever has known.

Commerce Court Still Needed

Now that the first impulse of the emotional in the United States Congress has been cooled by the interposition of safeguards against hasty action, a saner view is being taken of the commerce court. That tribunal cannot be said to have had as yet a fair opportunity of rising to the expectations of those who brought it into existence. The theory upon which it was created is undeniably sound. There is unquestionably need of such a tribunal, unquestionably a place for it. If the law under which it was established was loosely constructed in any respect, or if a mistake has been made in its organization, these are not fundamental defects. They can be easily corrected.

The commerce court was created for the principal purpose of expediting litigation in cases where delay would plainly work injury to business. Decisions of the interstate commerce commission frequently call for judicial sanction. To obtain this speedily was not possible through the courts existing up to two years ago; all other matters, that is, could not be thrown aside to enable the existing courts to deal with questions arising out of the conduct of interstate transportation. A tribunal that would hear only such cases, and dispose of them with as little loss of time as possible, was manifestly desirable. And the commerce court was established with the idea of meeting this need.

In some of its decisions the commerce court is believed to have greatly exceeded the authority intended for it. Its jurisdiction should have been limited and more clearly defined. The supreme court, indeed, has just attended to this. The procedure has not been entirely satisfactory in some instances, even to those of moderately radical leanings touching federal relations with the carrying companies. An unfortunate episode having to do with the commerce court personnel has aroused some feeling against it. But it is not customary, and it has never been thought good public policy, to retrace steps taken in the right direction because some of them have slipped too far to one side. What has been gained in the creation of the commerce court should be held, and the Senate finance committee in voting to continue the appropriation for the court is evidently of this opinion.

"Fixin' Up" at Baltimore

THE national Democratic convention at Baltimore is to follow hard and fast upon the national Republican convention at Chicago; the chairman's gavel will have scarcely sounded the adjournment of one before it will have signaled the opening of the other. Time was when Baltimore regarded a national convention as an ordinary occurrence; that was when she was the recognized convention city of the country; but gatherings of this character have gone to her only rarely in recent years, and now that one of the biggest of the period is to be held within her borders she is fearful lest the delegates and the thousands of visitors in their train may find her unprepared. Hence her newspapers are advising and urging her authorities and her people to fix up. The streets should be cleaned, they say, the sidewalks should be carefully swept, the doorsteps should be scrubbed, a lot of washing and wiping, calcimining and painting should be done. It should be the first care, the newspapers insist, of every public employee,

every municipal officeholder and every private citizen, to go about with a broom, a mop, a feather duster; if need be, with a handsaw, a tack hammer and a paste pot and brush, so that all may join in the fixin' up, and so that the strangers expected from all parts of the country may find Baltimore looking spick and span.

Of late years Chicago has been the recognized convention city of the country, and she has gatherings of this character so often, and she has had them at intervals for so long a time, that she is entirely at ease in the presence of the one that opens on June 18. She is like the person whose business or social position is secure, in the sense that she isn't worrying about her looks. But it is different with Baltimore. (Between 1832 and 1872 that city was the scene of no less than six great national conventions; from the latter down to the present year she has had only one, and that of the minor class.)

So Baltimore, the city in which Jackson, Polk, Cass, Pierce, Lincoln and Greeley received nominations, and some not failing of their purpose, is most desirous of putting her best foot forward this year. Her newspapers in particular and her Sun especially are appealing vigorously for a civic awakening to the responsibilities, exigencies, and opportunities of the occasion. The country is going to see Baltimore on June 25, and Baltimore must be rigged in her very best, wreathed in her very sweetest smiles, if this convention is to be, as Baltimore fondly hopes, the beginning of a new series of similar assemblies. Of course, a few such events would wear off her self-consciousness and shyness and leave her as self-contained and indifferent as Chicago in the presence of strangers.

IN HIS message to Congress President Hermes da Fonseca, as reported by the Monitor recently, allots but insignificant space to the war and navy departments and gives almost his entire attention to reviewing Brazil's foreign relations, its railroad activity, its agricultural development and immigration problems, and is outspoken on the subject of the still critical internal situation.

The President has been blamed for his reticence and vagueness in placing before Congress and the public the military and naval affairs of the country when many millions are being swallowed up by these departments, and while the expenditure, nominally for the defense of the republic, is still piling up. Being a soldier, and an excellent one, Marshal da Fonseca may have a natural disinclination to take the people into his confidence concerning military matters, a disinclination of caste rather than of design. That his silence does not conceal secret preparations for foreign emergencies may be taken for granted from the broad gauge of the message. Its most conspicuous features are the length and detail of the treatment of Brazil's agreements with her neighbors, chiefly on border questions, and the assertion of firm adherence to the foreign policy laid down by him who was unanimously acknowledged far and away the most powerful statist of Latin-America, Baron do Rio Branco. The motives of this genius of international relations are still far from being even moderately understood, but his life work is there and nobody can deny that today the three great nations of South America, the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile, stand closer to each other than they ever stood before. President da Fonseca's eulogy of the great minister of foreign affairs who a few months ago passed away under the shadow of civil strife gives the basic tone to the whole message.

A policy of vigilant patience is implied in what the message has to say on the critical uncertainty of the internal situation, which the President admits dates from his own campaign. The message does not pretend to offer a solution of the complex problem into which enter the antagonism between the central government and the state governments, the struggle between a nascent democracy and an entrenched oligarchy, conflicting interests that are widely divergent geographically, economically, racially. Its tone is neither pessimistic nor optimistic; it simply expresses a preparedness for coping with what comes up day by day. And then, a glance at the railroad development and at the agricultural progress of Brazil, as the message gives them, must bring conviction that on none but an excellent foundation can such vast constructive work be done.

What Germanic Museum Stands for

THE corner-stone laid at Cambridge, Mass., today is for a building which, when completed, will house collections, unequalled save in Germany illustrating the achievements of the German people in the esthetic realm. The building will represent the generosity of Americans from all parts of the country who had Teutonic ancestors and whose racial roots sink deep into the life of the land of Luther, Bismarck, Kant and Goethe. From the day of the inception of this enterprise down to the present hour, its Harvard promoters have had the heartiest cooperation of highest German officials, educators and artists. Consequently when the new museum, designed by a Dresden architect of note, is completed, and the academic world of Harvard and American lovers of art enter upon full use and enjoyment of the collections, it will be a national and not a local venture they are reaping the profits of. Professor Francke of Harvard, who conceived the plan, Mr. Busch of St. Louis who gave most generously to execute it, Emperor William and his subordinates, all have had in mind making something more than a museum in the technical sense. They have desired that the structure and its contents should come to be a symbol of racial history and future national amity; that it might make more evident the obligation of the United States to distinctly German ideals of life; and that henceforth ties between the republic and the empire may be closer.

Quite appropriately the Harvard officials have arranged that the Hon. Andrew D. White shall be heard from at this eventful time. He, more than any other American scholar and diplomat, so wrought during his active career as to make possible the present amicable relations between German and American university and national officials.

A WELL-KNOWN American humorist-novelist is going to deliver 100 lectures in Australia and New Zealand on the United States, and at the conclusion of this engagement he intends to deliver 100 lectures in the United States on Australia and New Zealand. Thus literature is also becoming a trade that works coming and going.

REPRESENTATIVES in Congress who see how \$750,000 a year may be saved in the government printing office are possibly in possession of information that would prove very valuable to the educational publicity bureaus of the campaign committees.

Brazil Works for Peace

DECIDING to admit to its deliberations the representatives of all press associations distributing news to papers of the United States, the Republican national committee has wisely made evident its intention to have full light shed on contested issues upon which it must pass. This has not been the policy hitherto; but no other course would have been sensible or strategic at this time. Each faction of the party has everything to gain and nothing to lose by full exposure of the cases in dispute, for it is the demand of the hour for publicity and truth that has brought on the sort of campaign in which the country now finds itself engaged. They err who fancy that a majority of electors are passionate and daft, deceived by rhetoric and by mere "claims" on both sides. The balance of power, within each party, is held by men who simply want facts. Their opinions they will form for themselves. Orators, editors, rival candidates and faction managers may talk or write ad libitum. Judgment will be passed on facts as they are by men who have their own convictions as to how affairs should be. This applies not only to voters at large but to most men named to go to Chicago and Baltimore as delegates. When the test comes they will, we believe, be far more prudent, rational and just than the popular notion assumes that they possibly can be under such conditions.

The conventions this year are under special bonds to avoid anything like tricky manipulation, suppression of free speech, "steam-roller" tactics, or "politics" in the lower sense of that word. From start to finish they must justify their further continuance as parts of the American apparatus for selecting Presidents. For a rival method is now in the field, claiming adherents and getting them.

Sincere believers in the convention system of nomination out of sheer loyalty to the plan must work for an honest deal at both Chicago and Baltimore. For it is the very fact that the system opens a way for craft, manipulation, influence of subterranean and occult causes, and the triumph of the facile orator or designing agitator that militates against continued tenure.

TEN YEARS ago the United States bureau of statistics first thought it worth while to make record of export of automobiles. They were then valued at less than \$1,000,000. Figures for ten months of the current year show that in a decade the jump will be to \$27,000,000, this sum including finished machines, parts, tires and engines. To this must be added \$1,500,000 worth sent to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska. The tide turned in favor of the home-made car and against the imported in 1905, and it has not receded. Probably it never will recede. Having met and satisfied the home demand, American makers thereupon decided to send their offerings to countries like Canada and Mexico, near at hand, and to challenge in Europe itself the primacy long enjoyed there by French builders. France still leads the world in automobile exportation, but she shows no such relative gain in this form of business as the United States, the American increase from 1908 being no less than 300 per cent.

Relative cheapness, proved durability, simplicity of design and operation, and the mere fact that they are American, have been factors in the success of the exported machines. As at home, lowering of price has had considerable to do with multiplication of purchasers.

THERE is another demand for the machinery that will be thrown out of use on the completion of the Panama canal. The first call, it will be remembered, came from advocates of the opening of Alaska who would use the machinery in railroad building; the second comes from farmers of the state of Washington who would employ it in opening to navigation the upper Columbia. Taken as a whole, the Panama mechanical equipment will be more suitable for waterway development than for railroad construction; if it is to leave the isthmus at all it could hardly be put to better use than that of improving the largest American river entering the Pacific ocean.

The Columbia rises in the Rocky mountains in British Columbia and flows for 150 miles in a northwesterly direction before it takes a turn southward and into the state of Washington. Here its volume is greatly augmented through a junction with Clark's river, named in honor of the explorer companion of Lewis. It has also, lower down, an important affluent named after the latter. It has a total length of 1400 miles. From its junction with Clark's river, it pursues a tortuous course to the northern boundary of Oregon, from which point it flows westerly, forming the boundary between Washington and Oregon until it empties into the ocean. The lower part of the river, from its mouth to the confluence of the Willamette and beyond, has been greatly improved in recent years. The jetties which now provide a permanent and dependable channel to the sea from Portland, on the Willamette, 120 miles above, were constructed by the federal government at great expense.

However, the improvement desired by the Washington farmers is one that will enable them and their neighbors in northwestern Idaho to use the river from the Canadian border to the Pacific. The opening of the upper Columbia, it is held, would give an outlet to one of the richest undeveloped sections of the American Northwest. At present this great region is without adequate transportation facilities. The state of Washington as well as the state of Oregon has contributed generously and frequently toward the improvement of the Columbia, but they are not ready to take upon themselves responsibility for the opening of navigation to the Canadian line. The belief out that way is that the Panama canal machinery, soon to be out of commission, if removed to the upper Columbia country, would not only greatly facilitate the work of improvement in that stream, but bring its cost down to a point that would win for the undertaking the approval and support of the nation at large. The efforts that the farmers of Washington are making in this direction are certainly commendable, and if the United States shall not be able to find other and more pressing employment for the idle canal-building equipment, perhaps these efforts may be crowned with success.

WHITE frocks, as plain as they can be made, must be worn by the girl graduates of the Washington (D. C.) public schools this year. Girls never look quite so well in anything as they do in the simplest kind of white frocks, if they only knew it.

Publicity at Chicago

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Opening of the Upper Columbia